The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. Harris has the honor to announce the
ENGAGEMENT of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN
For a Limited Period, They will be assisted by Miss Chapman, Miss N. Chapman, Mr. G. Everett, and Mr. J. F. Cathcart, late members of the Royal Princess' Company.
On THIS TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1860.
The performance will commence with the Drama entitled
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

Fabien dei Franchi	{Twin Brothers}	Mr. Charles Kean.
Louis dei Franchi		Mr. Charles Kean.
M. Chateau Renaud	-	Mr. G. Everett.
Madame la Contesse Savilla dei Franchi	-	Mrs. Chas. Kean.
Emilie de l'Espare	-	Miss Chapman.
Marie	-	Miss N. Chapman.

To conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled
THE ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER;
Or, Married and Buried.

Abonlifar	- Mr F Allen.
Benjamin Bowbell	- Mr H. Barford.
Princess Irza	- Mrs D'Oyley.

Box Office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured.
Private Boxes, 3 Guineas; 2 Guineas; 1½ Guineas.
Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s 6d; Pit, 2s.; Lower Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d.
No Second Price

THEATRE ROYAL DUBLIN.
BY COMMAND OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29th.
The Performances will commence with Mrs. Centlivre's Comedy, in Three Acts, entitled
THE WONDER A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

Don Felix	-	Mr Charles Kean
Donna Violante	-	Mrs Charles Kean

To Conclude with the admired Farce of
A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE
Second appearance of the Juvenile and Versatile Actor, Mr. WYBERT ROUSBY.
On this TUESDAY EVENING, 27th November, 1860,
The performances will commence with the historical Drama (in three acts), entitled
THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK.

Gaston	-	Mr Wybert Rousby.
D'Aubigne	-	Mr G Vincent.
Marie D'Ostanges	-	Miss S Miles.

GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
By Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet.
After which, the Laughable Farce entitled
THE SECRET;
Or A Hole in the Wall.

Dupuis	-	Mr G Vincent.
Thomas	-	Mr H Wells.
Mrs Dupuis	-	Miss Sophia Miles.

After which, the comic Drama (in one act), entitled
LOVE'S DISGUISES.

Captain Sansspeur	-	Mr Wybert Rousby.
Helen de Montbrun	-	Miss S Miles.

To conclude with the celebrated Historical Drama of
MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Lord Rothven	- Mr Fitzjames
Lord George Douglas	- Mr G Vincent
Saudy M'Farlane	- Mr George Fisher
Mary Queen of Scots	- Miss S Miles

Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence at 7.
Admission—Boxes 2s; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d. Private Box at 9 o'clock—Boxes 1s; Pit, 6.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO
HENRY SMITH'S VOYAGE TO, AND WANDERINGS IN, AMERICA, AND STUPENDOUS DIORAMA,
Having been crowded at every representation, will be repeated EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'CLOCK.
The Seventh Fashionable and select Day Performance will take place on TO-MORROW (Wednesday), Nov. 28th, at 3 o'clock, and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Stalls, 2s; second seats, 1s; third do., 6d. Children half price to stalls and second seats.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK,
THE MARTYR.
Now Exhibiting at
A. LESAGE'S
GALLERY,
40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
This beautiful work of art, by the late Paul Delaroche, who painted Napoleon's Abdication, will be on view for a few days. Admission without Cards 6d.
40, Lower Sackville-street.

ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.
ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
(Under the Sanction of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.)
At the last Drawing, which took place in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Saturday, June 30, 1860, there were 750 Prizes distributed, including upwards of One Hundred Paintings from £150 downwards.
The NEXT DRAWING will take place on SATURDAY, December 29th, 1860, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and will embrace

200 Picture Prizes	.. .. ..	(See list.)
250 Statuettes	.. .. ..	(See list.)
250 Engravings in Gilt Frames	.. .. ..	(See list.)
And 300 Sets of Photographs	.. .. ..	(See list.)

MAKING A GRAND TOTAL OF ONE THOUSAND PRIZES.
This Art Union is not connected with any Exhibition of Paintings either in Manchester or elsewhere. To prevent disappointment, purchasers should, therefore, take particular care that their Tickets are for the Art Union of Great Britain.
Tickets—Price One Shilling each—entitling the holder to one chance in the Drawing, may be had from all the principal Printsellers, Music, and Booksellers; or they will be forwarded direct by the Secretary on receipt of an envelope stamped and directed, together with Postage Stamps or Post Office Order for a number of Tickets required.
JAMES G. LAW, Secretary.
39, Princess-street, Manchester.
THE ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—"It is but justice to say, that in so far as concerns the promises of the Manchester Shilling Art Union, it has answered, and will answer, to the letter the promise that promise has been kept."—*Art Journal.*
Tickets may be had from A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Wechsart and Son, Suffolk-street; and R. Smith, Anglesea-street, Dublin.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTICE.—GEORGE MANSFIELD begs to announce that his New Galleries will be completed in a few days, and trusts that through the increased facilities they will afford him, attention to business, and punctuality in the execution of orders, to merit a continuance of that patronage with which he has been favoured.—GEORGE MANSFIELD, 90, GRAFTON-STREET.

I HEREBY give Notice, that from this and after this date I will not be responsible or answerable for any debts contracted by my wife, ELIZA A. HUNT, otherwise WILSON.
Dated this 26th day of November, 1860.
P. S. HUNT,
2, Rockery, Linster-road, Rathmines.

EDWARD J. HARTY,
ARTISTIC, ENGINEERING, AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER,
REMOVED TO 29, DAME-STREET.

BLANKETS AND RUGS
Sealed proposals will be received at my Office, up to 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of December, to supply the Union with such quantities of Blankets and Rugs as may be required from that date to the 1st of May next.
Sealed samples of the articles required are to be seen at the Workhouse, where forms of tenders may be had.
North Brunswick-street, (By order)
23rd November, 1860. J. H. CREAN, Clerk of the Union.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.
DAY BOAT.
ALTERATION OF TIME OF SAILING—ACCELERATED SERVICE.
On and after the 1st November the EXPRESS BOAT will leave the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 9-30 a.m., instead of 8-45 a.m., as heretofore.
The Train in connection with this boat will be due in London at 10-50 p.m., Greenwich time.
An Express Train will leave Westland-row Station at 9-15 a.m. (By order)
Chester, 29th Oct. J. O. BINGER.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Alterations of Trains on and afterthe 1st NOVEMBER, 1860.—DOWN TRAINS.
The 4 p m from Dublin will not stop at Moyvalley and Hill of Down.
The 5 p m from Dublin will run on to Mullingar, and stop at Intermediate Stations.
The 7 30 p m from Dublin will run on to Mullingar, and stop at Clonsilla.
A Train will leave Athenry for Galway at 9 47 a.m., on the arrival of the 9 0 a m from Tuam.
UP TRAINS.
A Train will leave Mullingar at 7 am for Dublin, and stop at Intermediate stations.
The 1 30 a m Train from Galway to Athenry will be altered to 10 40 a.m.
ATHENRY AND TUAM LINE.
DOWN TRAINS.
A Train will leave Athenry for Tuam at 11 15 a m.
The 12 15 p m Train will be altered to 1 4 p m.
UP TRAINS.
The 6 15 a m Train will be discontinued.
The 9 p m Parliamentary Train will be altered to 3 45 p m.
Additional Trains will leave Tuam at 9 a m, 12 15 p m, and 7 30 p m.
Broadstone, Dublin, 30th October, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
GOODS AND CATTLE TRAFFIC.
The Stations on the Tuam Line are now open for Goods and Cattle Traffic.
Particulars as to rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations.
Broadstone, Dublin, W. FORBES, Manager.
18th November, 1860.

STEAM TO LONDON, calling at Falmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, and Portsmouth. The Steamship DUKE OF CORNWALL is intended to Sail from 46, North Wall, Dublin, on To-morrow (WEDNESDAY), the 28th day of November, at 10 o'clock.
For particulars, apply at CAROLIN & EGAN'S, No. 20, EDEN-QUAY, or at the British and Irish Steampacket Company's Office, No. 46, NORTH-WALL, Dublin.
W. J. EGAN, Secretary.

DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.

The Dublin and Glasgow Steampacket Company's steamships Havelock, Herald, and Vanguard sail to and from Glasgow, calling at Greenock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further notice.
Herald, Wednesday, 28th, at 12 o'clock noon.
Havelock, Friday, 30th, at 12 o'clock noon.
A. & C. TAYLOR, Agents, North-wall, Dublin.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
(Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
PRINCE ALBERT, HIBERNIA, COLUMBIA, ANGLIA,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"PRINCE ALBERT,"
For New York, December 18.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation.
To New York—First-class, £21 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation.
Steerage ..... £6 5s.
Including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Homeward Certificates of Passage from New York, Boston, and St. John's, N.F., to Dublin or other Towns in the United Kingdom, can be obtained at the Dublin Office.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE—IMPROVEMENT.
Amendment of Act—Election of Commissioners—Amendment of Borrowing Powers.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next Session for an Act to amend, alter, extend, vary, and enlarge some or all of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the 53rd year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III., intituled "An Act for Inclosing, Lighting, and Improving Fitzwilliam-square, in the County of the City of Dublin;" and to provide for the election of Commissioners, and the raising of money, for the purposes mentioned in said Act, and to make other and additional provisions for the better and more effectually carrying out the purposes thereof.
On or before the 22nd day of December, 1860, printed copies of the Bill for effecting the objects specified in this Notice, or some of them, will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons.
Dated 15th November, 1860.

ON the 24th instant, in the Coombe Lying-in Hospital, during the examination in said room, a Purse containing a £20 and two £5 National Bank-notes, and a £5 note with some papers, were abstracted from the pockets of a gentleman (the numbers of which are known).—Any person sending same to Dr. Sawtell, 197, Stephen's-Green, may retain £5.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH.
A SPECIAL SERVICE will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock p.m.
Preacher—The Rev. A. M. POLLOCK, A.M.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Established A.D. 1849.
The Second of the Twelfth Course of Lectures to Young Men will be delivered (D.V.) in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, on THURSDAY EVENING Next, 29th NOV., at Eight o'clock, by the Rev. C. M. FLEURY, D.D.
Subject—"Abraham and Lot, a Contrast."
☞ The Meetings of the Society for the Study of the Holy Scriptures are held every Sunday afternoon, at Five o'clock, and every Friday evening at Eight o'clock, in the Reading Rooms, 103, Middle Abbey-street; and at the Township Rooms, Rathmines, every Monday evening, at Eight o'clock, to which Young Men are affectionately invited.
W. J. STOKES, Secretary.
Library and Office, 103, Middle Abbey-street.
29th November, 1860.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
In connection with
THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND,
36, WESTLAND-ROW.
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN,
THE FIRST LECTURE
On "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Youth,"
will be delivered by the
Ven. ARCHDEACON GREGG, D.D.,
IN THE ROUND ROOM, ROTUNDO,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5, 1860,
at Eight o'clock.
Members FREE.—Tickets (Body, 3d., Gallery, 6d.) to be had by members only, up to Friday, Nov. 30, at 36, Westland-row; after Friday, by the public from the booksellers.

CHARLES STUART STANFORD, D.D.)		
HERCULES DICKINSON, A.M.	}	Hon.
THOMAS MILLS, A.M.	}	Secs.
RIBARD J. GREENE, A.M.		

COLUMBIA MISSION.
Contributions are earnestly requested, and may be paid here, or at the Bank of Messrs. La Touche and Co., Dublin.
We will gladly forward information of the progress of the Mission.

RICHARD T. SMITH, Clk.,	} Hon. Secs.
WM. FERRAR, Clk., FTCD,	} to the
JOSLIFFE TUPPELL, FRCSI,	} Committee.

Committee Room, 37, Dawson-street, Dublin,
9th November, 1860.
"PEACE ON EARTH—GOOD-WILL TO MEN."
Luke ii. 24.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received for erecting a large Timber Foaming at No. 1 Chemical Works, North Wall, Dublin, where plan and specification can be seen. No proposal will be received after the 30th of December, 1860. Each proposal will be opened on the 11th December.—Apply to WM. JOSEPH KANE, North Wall Dublin.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the Discussion in the Bath-row Class, behind 27, Townsend-street, on TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject.—Roman Catholic Confessional.—Is it Protestant?—That no Sacrament.—This a Christian Rite!
How can Roman Catholic confirmation be a Sacrament of the Gospel, when it cannot be shown that it was "instituted by Christ," some saying it was done at one time, and some at another?
Why do Roman Catholic authorities differ so as to "the matter," of chrism, the Catechism, and Bishop upon the Sacrament of Pope Fabian (p. 197), and Peter Dens stating that his letters are only forgeries, "as are also other decretal letters before Pope Siricius?"—Dens, v. 5, p. 197.
Why does Dr. Cullen's Bible refer to Acts, viii. 16, 17, and xix. 6, for proof of Roman Catholic confirmation, when those passages refer to the bestowal of miraculous gifts, a power which Dr. Cullen does not pretend to exercise?
Why does Dr. Cullen exhibit refer to 2 Cor. i. 21, 22, where there is mention only of God Himself giving His Spirit in their hearts, without the interference of bishop, or chrism, or oil?
Why does Dr. Cullen refer to Heb. vi. 2 (Mr. Duffy, by misprint, gives it iv. 2), when there is no infallible interpretation of the passage, which is differently applied by many, and may refer to what was in the old law and not in the new?
Why are there so many different opinions as to how far it is necessary to salvation?—Dens.
Why do Roman Catholics differ as to the use of the blow on the cheek, some saying it is to make each remember that he was confirmed; others, that he should not leave the home of the Church; others, again, that it is merely a sign of peace given by the bishop; while it is allowed that the rite itself is not very ancient, nor mentioned by the apostles, and that any bishop may do it?
Surely Dr. Cullen, &c., will
Why Dr. Cullen, or any of his Canons or Priests, should how Bellarmine could get the use of chrism out of 1 John, ii. 27, where unction refers clearly to the power of the Holy Ghost?
In the Protestant rite of confirmation, what does each candidate ratify or confirm, and what the bishop?
As Roman Catholic confirmation is only the ratifying of error and superstition—such as sewer sacraments, when there are but two—salvation by the merits and works, instead of through faith, &c., should not every converted Roman Catholic come forward and confess Christ, and publicly renounce the whole system of some and the ruinous religion?
Remember, salvation is by Christ only—through faith only.
Roman Catholics come and hear. Bring your Bibles. Fear not Dr. Cullen.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE,
OR,
PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION,
For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Founded 1850.
Office—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
A MEETING in aid of the Funds of the above Society will be held (D.V.) in CARYSFORT SCHOOLHOUSE, on THURSDAY NEXT, 29th November, 1860. A Deputation will attend. Chair to be taken at One o'clock p.m.
The object of the Orphan Refuge is to *preserve the Protestantism* of the children of Mixed Marriages. While Roman Catholic "Orphanages," which shelter the offspring of those unhappy marriages have long existed, it is only within the last few years that Protestants have turned their attention to the duty and importance of rescuing these poor children from the dangers to which they are so peculiarly exposed. Although the Society was formed in the year 1830, it failed to attract much public attention till within the last eight or ten years, during which period it has been steadily and decidedly and steady progress, as will appear from the following statement:—

The number of Orphans at the close of the year 1851 was	36	The gross income for the year ending 31st December, 1851 was £223 16 8
1852 .. 47		1852 .. 224 10 7
1853 .. 57		1853 .. 350 9 11
1854 .. 87		1854 .. 428 18 3
1855 .. 105		1855 .. 457 14 5
1856 .. 107		1856 .. 802 5 0
1857 .. 120		1857 .. 1010 5 5
1858 .. 122		1858 .. 1016 2 7
1859 .. 126		1859 .. 1429 9 6
At present .. 165		

The Orphans adopted by this Society are domesticated in respectable Protestant families throughout the country, under the care of the clergymen of the respective districts in which they reside, are apprenticed to Protestant Masters and Mistresses, and are thus carefully removed from Romish influence till they arrive at maturity.
Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. F. H. Thomas, Incumbent; or at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

R. GRIFFITH, Clk.	} Hon.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk.	} Secs.
W. G. CARROLL, Clk.	
R. FRIZELLE, Clk.	

A CASE OF URGENT DISTRESS
THOMAS KINGSLEY, 78 years of age, for 51 years Clerk of the parish of Borrisoleigh, who has borne a most irreproachable character during that time, has been reduced to the most extreme distress by being, through God's Providence, deprived of his eyesight, and therefore, unable to earn anything as heretofore by his trade of tailor. His small salary—£40—being entirely insufficient to afford him the commonest food. This appeal is made on his behalf to the humane and charitable.
Reference is respectfully made to Sir John Carden, Priory, Templemore, or Rev. Henry Woodward, Fethard; and subscriptions will be received by Rev. J. Hemphill, Glensheen Rectory, and Dr. Pinchin, Borrisoleigh.
Subscriptions already received:—Rev W M'Donnell, Rector, £1; Dr Kingsley, Roscrea, £2; Rev Henry Woodward, Fethard, £1; W Wells, Esq, Nenagh, £1; Rev Henry Armstrong, Sc; Captain J Otway, Templederry, 15s; Rev Henry Massy, do, 10s; Dr Pinchin, Borrisoleigh, 10s.

Education.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, 11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE.
Mr. WALKER, Principal.
A Singing Class for Gentlemen is in course of formation, to meet on Monday and Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.
Prospectuses on application.

DUBLIN HIGH SCHOOL.
MATTHIAS HARE, LL.D., Principal.
THOMAS R. COURTNEY, Esq., Scholar and Classical Gold Medallist (Oxford), Vice-Principal.
Young men wishing to read for Honors can join the University Class. Boarders from 45 to 56 Guineas; Day Pupils from 10 to 14 Guineas.
Prospectuses and references on application at 76, Stephen's-green.

THE ARMY.—Within the last six years *two hundred and fifty-seven Pupils*, whose names and addresses may be had, were successfully prepared in the ROYAL MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTION, for every branch of her Majesty's Military Service. No instance has occurred of a Pupil's failure in obtaining admission to the Army. This may be regarded as the most satisfactory guarantee of the invariable success of the Pupils of this Institution—a success which, on inquiry, will be found greater than that presented by all other Establishments together in Ireland.
For particulars, apply to WILLIAM J. DUNBAR, M.A., 9 and 10, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

Legal Notices.

In the matter of the Estate of Jas. D. H. Browne, Owner and Petitioner.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sale of this Estate, on TUESDAY, the 27th NOVEMBER inst., at the Hour of One o'clock, at the Office, opposite the Rolls Court, Four Courts.
Dated this 26th November, 1860.
FREDERICK SUTTON, having the carriage of the Sale, 22, Harcourt-street.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, No. 24, CASTLE-STREET, extensive Premises suitable for any general business; terms moderate.—Apply to NATHANIEL MONTGOMERY, Architect, 6, Upper Mountstreet.

COUNTY WICKLOW.
DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
TO BE LET, from the 1st November, a commodious Dwellinghouse, adjoining the town of Baltinglass, having pleasure ground, garden, and excellent out-offices. It contains two large sitting-rooms, six bedrooms, servants' room, storeroom, pantry, kitchen, &c.; is in perfect order, and will be let with or without a few acres of land.—Apply to R. H. ANDERSON, Stanor-lodge, Baltinglass.

TO LET, MOUNTPELIER-HILL, a 6-roomed House, with the best and purest air in Dublin.—Apply on the premises.

BUILDING GROUND—CITY OF DUBLIN.—TO BE LET, on a long lease, on very moderate terms, a very desirable Plot of Ground, for two houses, in Upper Pembroke-street, 240 feet in depth.—Apply to P. MACKEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

LEEMOUNT PASSAGE.
TO BE LET, or the Interest sold, the House, Offices, and Demesne of Leemount, situate between the demesne of Waterview and Mansfield, and within three minutes' walk of this railway terminus. It is a most complete residence, in perfect order, with coachhouse, stabling, and garden attached, and a splendid view of the river.—Apply to WM. HAYES, Esq., Leemount Passage; or WM. DEELISH PARKER, Esq., Solicitor, The Green, Passage West.

Lodgings.

TO BE LET, at 11, UPPER DORSET-STREET, 2 Parlours, 3 Bedrooms, separate Kitchen, Coal Vault, and Pantry.

TO BE LET, at the North side, a Sittingroom and One or Two Bedrooms, in a newly-Furnished house; references are exchanged.—Address "X. Z., Lodgings," Irish Times Office.

TO BE LET, Unfurnished, at 91, Lower Dorset-street, Two Drawingrooms, and a Bedroom if required, with or without attendance.

Mercantile Sales.

AUCTION OF SUGAR.
JAMES STOKES, WIDOW, AND SONS,
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
At their Office (Commercial Buildings), on
THURSDAY NEXT, the 29th inst., 1860,
At Two o'clock precisely,
200 HHDS. 30 TIERCES CUBA SUGAR,
Just arrived ex "Mosquito."
JAMES STOKES, WIDOW, AND SONS, Brokers.
22nd November, 1860.

Auctions.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND HORSES
BY AUCTION,
AT GANLY'S MART, USHER'S-QUAY, Dublin, at Two o'clock on THURSDAY, 29th November, 1860.
A Gentleman having laid down all his land, desires the subscribers to Sell as above the following Chattels:—
2 useful farm horses; 1 first-class dray, very little used; 1 tumbril, in excellent order; 2 iron pumps, by Graham; 3 iron harrows, by same; 5 new neck collars and 1 breeching; 1 first-rate scutch harrow, by Graham; straddles, plough reins. In continuation, after the above, 2 threshing machines, water barrel, and cart; a price winnowing machine, by Hornsby & Sons; a turnip cutter, by Samuelson; also, a tea mill, with several other articles.—Terms Cash. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fee.
GANLY, SONS, & PARKER, Auctioneers.

MONKSTOWN,
Highly Attractive Sale,
No. 2, BRIGHTON VALE.
Select Sale of Elegant Rosewood, Walnut, and Mahogany Furniture,
Plated Ware, Crystal Gasalier, Chimney-piece Clock, Handsome Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Service, Dinner and Dessert Knives and Forks, &c.; a Grand square 6½ Octave Pianoforte, by Broadwood.
MR. TALBOT COALL having been favoured with instructions,
Will SELL by AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, the 29th day of NOV., 1860,
On the premises, No 2, BRIGHTON VALE,
MONKSTOWN,
The entire of the elegant and fashionable furniture, only a short time in use, comprising principally,
A suit of walnut drawing-room furniture, consisting of finely carved balloon-backed chairs, davotional, swiss and lounging do.; scroll back couch; trio and fancy tables, whatnot, rosewood loo table; an elegant crystal gasalier, chimney-piece clock and valuable ornaments; pedestal sideboards; 8 dominogo mahogany chairs, im ta fon morocco seats; dinner table, supper tray and stand, plate warmer, German lace curtains and deep fringe drapery, superior kidderminster, victoria and felt carpets, rugs, polished steel fenders and fire irons, handsome Albert and French bedsteads, iron stretcher do., superior feather bed, bolster, wove, half and three-quarter, and prime whitney blankets, quilts, mahogany drawers, home presses and wardrobes, towel rails, cane seat chairs, large and small toilet tables, Kidderminster, Scotch and Indian mats, Japanned foot baths, water cans and slop pails, metal fenders and fire irons, handsome mahogany hall table, hat rack and umbrella stand, mahogany hall chairs, oil cloths and mats. The appropriate furniture for servants' bedrooms, kitchen tables, oak chairs, fender and fire irons, kitchen dresser, neat pattern dinner service morning and evening china, glass and delft, oak tubs, a full set patent dish covers, knife and tea trays, kitchen clock, culinary utensils of a very superior description, and many other effects.
Sale at Twelve o'clock precisely.
TALBOT COALL,
Auctioneer and Valuator, House and Land Agent, Undertaker, and Coal Merchant, &c.
Ressborough Buildings, Kingstown.

Horses and Carriages.

☞ AUCTION on TO-MORROW (Wednesday), 28th November, fully advertised.
Horses! Vehicles!! Harness!!!
THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN HORSE REPOSITORY, MARY-STREET.
HENRY ANDERSON respectfully begs leave to call the particular attention of Purchasers and Disposers of Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c., to the importance of their instructions for To-morrow (Wednesday).
☞ Auction at Half-past Twelve o'clock, punctually.
THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN HORSE REPOSITORY, MARY-STREET.
Where Buyers of every class of Horses, Vehicles, Harness, are sure of meeting the largest variety in the city, and every attention of the Proprietor,
HENRY ANDERSON, AUCTIONEER,
The Royal Hibernian Horse Repository,
MARY-STREET.
N.B.—No charge made at the Royal Hibernian Horse Repository on property not going on in the day, or Private Sale, or placing to Auction, unless sale be effected or purchasers procured through its means.

FOR SALE, at COLCLOUGH'S Old-Established Coach Factory, Nos. 23 and 24, DUKE-STREET, (late 9, Grafton-street).
A full-sized Family Clarence.
A light fashionable Clarence, with circular front.
A Double Brougham, London built. A Single ditto.
A Phaeton, forms a close carriage.
A Double-bodied Cab Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton.
Queen's-pattern and Park Phaetons.
Tax Cart and Sporting Phaetons.
Wagonets. A Vis-a-Vis. Covered and Outside Cars.
Tax and Whitechapel Carts. A Gig.
☞ Carriages lent on hire, with option of purchase.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, but could be shafted.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. A Stanhope Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A Hot Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase

WANTED, a Reclining Bath Chair, or any four-wheeled, without seat, for an invalid gentleman, light and easy, to be drawn by a man or boy.—Address, with particulars, price and where to be seen, to "Bath Chair, Mrs. Cochlan, Commercial Mart, Bray."

A GREENHOUSE.—TO BE SOLD; a Greenhouse, partly new, 20 feet by 8 feet 6 inches; will be sold as it stands, or set up if required.—Apply to JOHN J. MEDDEN, Builder, 6, King's-Inns-street.
November 26th, 1860.

Insurances.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 & COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Rathmore, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
The Directors hereby give notice that all their Fire Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their Life Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential Working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS,
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland:
No. 46, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER:
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
(Solicitor), Fleet, Kilbride, Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq., M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Ressborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Potts.
DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Lavey, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
46, Dame-street, Dublin.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
New and most valuable system of Assurance, whereby a Policy becomes payable equally in the event of any affliction or accident by which the Assured is totally incapacitated and rendered unfit for the pursuit of his usual calling, and for the support either of himself or of his family at death.
All information respecting the above, as also in relation to the Industrial Branch, can be obtained on application to
JOHN WHITINGTON, Esq.,
Secretary for Ireland,
10½, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
N.B.—Active and influential Agents wanted where the Company is at present unrepresented. Remuneration liberal. A handsome commission to Solicitors on the introduction of business.

Music.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.—
AN IMMENSE VARIETY,
BY THE BEST MAKERS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
On most moderate terms.
AT FIGOTT'S,
113, GRAFTON-STREET.

Cards.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
GEORGE WALKER, Bookbinder,
From 85, Grafton-street,
REMOVED TO 91, LOWER DORSET-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New Designs in Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver to Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—
For Old and Young, and suited to all classes !!!
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Guarantee for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The first and only Jewish Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
By permission to H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

THE LONDON DINING AND LUNCHEON ROOMS,
GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,
(Exactly opposite Lower Sackville-street.)
This Establishment is conducted on a plan similar to that of the English Dining and Luncheon Rooms, and has been opened for the convenience of gentlemen who dislike eating at taverns, and others who dine daily in Taverns.
The Proprietor feels grateful for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and trusts, from unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of same.
The Meats supplied are of the best quality, and in every variety, viz.—Roast and Boiled Beef, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Roast and Boiled Pork; Ham, Veal, Pie-steak; Rabbit and Steak Pies; Poultry and Pastries, &c., &c. Fish ready on Fast Days.
SCALE OF PRICES.
Breakfast, 8d, 10d, 1s and 1s 2d; Luncheons, with choice of Vegetables, 7d and 8d; Dinners, 10d and 1s; Sandwich, 4d.
Dessert of Apples Pie or Pudding, Rice or Plum Pudding, 2d extra.
Beds, 1s per night.
HOT JOINTS
In continual succession from Half-past One until Eight o'clock, p.m.
WHISKEY, WINE, ALE, AND PORTER
(very best) supplied from Mr. L. Keogan's (next door), at retail prices.
PRIVATE ROOMS.
Large or small parties are supplied with Dinners and Suppers on the very moderate terms.
Board and Lodging equally cheap.
The strictest attention is given to cleanliness and attend

MRS. ALLEN will show This Day a fresh assortment of REAL SEAL MANTLES, PARIS VELVET and CLOTH MANTLES, a variety of Evening Jackets, &c. Also a magnificent BRIDAL SUIT of BRUSSELS LACE.—108, GRAFTON-STREET, opposite the Provost's.

LADIES' TROUSSEAUX.—Every Article of Ladies' Underclothing ready for immediate use at Mrs. ALLEN'S, 108, GRAFTON-STREET, opposite the Provost's. Ladies' HOME, MARRIAGE, and WEDDING OUTFITS, furnished complete.—108, GRAFTON-STREET, Dublin.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ADDISON begs to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; their collet single-stone [illegible], Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
No. 1, GRAFTON-STREET.

To the Master of George M'Nally, a Bankrupt.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF JEWELLERY, PLATE, and PLATED WARE.
18, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
The entire Stock of the Establishment will be Sold without reserve, consisting of the well London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; Fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and electro-plate, all of the newest fashion, and purchased within the last three months from the most eminent manufacturers.
18, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

DIAMONDS, GEMS of all kinds, PLATE, &c., purchased to any amount, and highest price given in cash.—THOMAS BRUNKER, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquainting the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Irrigation and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and dispatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Maidere's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORK a Specialty.
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Monday Evening.

The steady tone which pervaded the London Stock Exchange towards the close of last week, and which was chiefly traceable to the improved aspect of monetary affairs, although again manifested at the commencement of business this morning, and subsequently even increased, at length gave way to a reactionary movement; Consols closing at a reduction of one-eighth; no alteration being reported in New 3 per Cents. In our local market, there was a decided recovery from the depression and limitation of business which has, for a considerable time, been observable:—Consols realised £92 ¾ both for immediate and deferred transfer; the final quotations of last week were fully established in New 3 per Cents, in which an average amount of business was transacted, the markets leaving off firmly at the respective rates. The extent of operations in Shares was also much increased; the prices current at the close of last week were, in almost every instance, fully realised and well upheld.

In Banking Securities there were offers to buy Hibernians; and sellers of Nationals, as before reported, but no dealings were effected.

The transactions in Steampacket Securities were again confined to Atlantics, which steadily maintained the "cash" price of Saturday. The 1836 Shares of the City of Dublin Company were procurable; the advanced rate at which the new Shares were last negociated would seem to have likewise induced sellers, there being offers to dispose of a few to-day.

In Mining Securities the operations ruled in the cases of Carysforts and Connorrees, which were both steadily sustained. For Wicklow Coppers the highest price of Saturday was easily obtained, firmness being apparent towards the close of business. £5 2s 6d was again tendered for General Mining Company's Shares, without soliciting any offers to sell.

The only business effected in the Miscellaneous group of Shares, was in Grand Canal Stock, for which an advance of one-quarter per cent. was procured, firmness being manifest at the enhanced rate.

There was a decidedly better feeling in the Railway market, and business was also much improved in extent. The only instance of variation in Original Securities was in Great Southern and Western Stock, which continued to improve both in price and tone; a further advance of one-quarter per cent. being steadily supported. Belfast and Northern Counties, and Cork and Passages, realised their former values respectively, and appeared steady. Dundalk and Enniskilen, and Midland Great Western Half Shares were also without change; the quotation for the latter (which will be paid on Tuesday in the £15½ was again ineffectually tendered for Cork and Bandons. There were offers to buy a limited number of Midland Great Western Whole Shares.

In Preference, Cork and Bandon 6 per Cents. were without change, the quotation (£44) being steadily maintained. The enhanced price of Saturday was readily obtained for Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock, which manifests a firm appearance. Notwithstanding a dull and Dungannon 6 per cents. realised par. Waterford and Limerick 6 per Cents. were offering for sale.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Nov. 26.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92¾ ⅞
India for new account, 10th December	93½ ⅝
BANK.	
Atlantic (Limited) account	93
City of Dublin	—
Ditto, issue of 1860	—
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	21s 6d
Connorree (Limited)	10s 0d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	74
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Grand Canal	36
RAILWAYS.	
Belfast and Northern Counties	47½
Cork, Blackrock and Passage	10½
Dundalk and Enniskillen	12
Great Southern and Western	113¾
Midland Great Western	—
Do. Halves	26
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Great Southern and Western, 6 per cent. perpetual	99¾
Portadown, Dungannon, &c. 6 per cent. preference till December, 1863, afterwards 5 per cent.	98
Cork and Bandon	44
Ditto, 6 per cent. 4 per cent. perpetual after '63	43

On saturdays sessions on commercial half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 30th November Scrip, to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	92¾	92	92½		92½	
Ditto for Account	92¾	92	92⅝			
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅞	91¾	91½	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
Ditto for Account	91⅞		91½	91⅝	91⅝	
Ditto for Account						91¾

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—NOVEMBER 26.

	OPENING PRICES.
Consols Money	93¾
Account	93⅝
New Threes	91⅝
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¾
Account	93⅝
New Threes	91⅝
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93
Account	93⅛
New Threes	91
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93¼
New Threes	91⅝
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93¼
New Threes	91⅝

Notes in Circulation, Exchequer Bills 2 dis.; Foreign Securities, 51½; Canadians, 94; Great Northern, 111½; Great Western, 79½; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Great Southern and Western, 113½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 115 11½; London and North Western, 100½; Leeds Northern, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½; Midland Stock, 133½; South Eastern, 84½; York Newcastle, and Berwick, 102½; York and North Midland, 89½ 89; London and South Western, 94½; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 112 111½; Great Northern, 93; North British, 69½; Great Western, —; Madras, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank stock, 233; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols are steady at 93¾; Shares opened very firm. A principal feature is the rapid advance in Midland stock, which is now 134; to 5. Others are steady and firm in tone, but no material change in prices. Canadian and American securities flat. French very steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

Although the Bank return of last evening was unexpectedly favourable, and the accounts from Paris show a sudden check in the drain of bullion. The English Funds opened this morning without alteration. The telegram from China being considered ambiguous, and the continental accounts tending to increase the impression that France, Italy, and Austria must seek new loans. In the Discount market the demand has been very quiet; and, at the Bank applications were of a moderate amount. There were no operations in bullion at the Bank to-day. The Railway market opened firm this morning, and closed at a general advance of one-eighth to one-half per cent. The chief inquiries have again been for Midland, which mounted as high as 134 for money for the account. The last price was 133 to 133½.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.

Saturday Evening.

The rates of discount are receding, and the drain of bullion is suspended, yet the Funds to-day were dull. There was little business, and scarcely any variation in prices. The Share markets in some instances were better. A slight improvement occurred in British Railway Stock, Midland, as usual, taking the lead. Considerable ease continues to prevail in the Discount market. The supply of money has become very large, and holders betray increased anxiety to employ it even at reduced rates. Good bills up to two months were taken readily to-day, and in some instances there were even transactions at 4¼. At the same time, the recent indisposition to take long dated paper has disappeared. Good four months' bills to-day could be placed at 5 per cent.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Bank Stock, 232 4; Exchequer Bills, 5 2dis.; Ambergate, 81½; Caledonians, 93¾ 4; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3½; Eastern Counties, 51½ 2; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Great Northern A, 111 12; Great Northern, ——; Great Westerns, ——; Great Western of Canada, 11¼; Grand Trunk of Canada, —; Great Southern and Western, 112 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 115½ ¾; London and North Western, 100 ½; London and South Western, 93¾ 4; Leeds Northern, 56¾ 9½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½ 8½; Midland Stock, 133½ ¾; North British, 69¼ ¾; South Eastern, ——; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102½ ¾; York and North Midland, 88¾ 9½. Consols have declined to 93½; rather sellers. Shares were very firm, until near the close, when they declined, and are freely offered at the above rates.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY EVENING.—The Funds to-day are very dull, with little business. There is no change in prices, which do not rebound with the improvement on the Paris Bourse. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange great languor likewise prevails, and there is no feature of the least interest, with the exception of a fresh rise on Midland Railway Stock.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, MONDAY, 3-45 P.M.—Bourse has been firm and animated. Rentes were finally quoted at 70.60, or 30 centimes higher than on Saturday.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, Nov. 26.—Sugar quiet. Coffee firm, but not active. Tea quiet, trade awaiting letters. Rice quiet. On Saturday, 500 tons Necranaie sold at 2s. Open charter without guarantee. Saltpetre quiet. Tallow quiet, at 60s 6d spot; 60s 3d to 60s 6d December; 60s 7d January to March; 59s April and June; 58 October to December.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 26.—Supplies of fat stock moderate; prime beasts, sheep and calves sold readily at very full prices, otherwise trade in a sluggish state at previous prices. Beef 2s 6d to 4s 10d; mutton 3s 4d to 5s 4d; veal 3s 8d to 5s 8d; pork 4s to 5s per 8lbs. Supply—Beasts 5,300; foreign, 1,050; sheep 21,850; foreign, 580; calves 148; foreign 130; pigs 60.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Nov. 26.—(Usborne's Report).—Supplies heavy; condition wretched; weather wet. Decline in new English wheat difficult to quote; dry samples and fine foreign but little altered. Flour about as before. Maize as on Friday. Barley is to 2s lower. Beans and peas as before. New oats is cheaper.

(HORNE'S REPORT.)—Weather wet and cold; wind north-east. Foreign arrivals extremely heavy of wheat and flour, of oats and barley. English supplies also large; condition wretched. Large attendance of buyers. English wheat 2s lower than on Monday last; foreign 1s to 2s cheaper, except for finest qualities. Barley sales at 1s to 2s decline. New oats 1s to 2s cheaper. Norfolk flour is cheaper; American barrel slow at about last rates.

WOOL SALES, Nov. 26.—A fair amount of activity has been observed in the bidding for all descriptions of Australian wool to-day, and the advance in the quotations already has been fully supported; Cape qualities, however, still move off heavily, at a decline of 1d per lb on rate of last sales. The attendance of buyers has been moderately extensive, chiefly from the manufacturing districts.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 26.—The Christmas market will be held on Monday, 17th December. The supply of cattle at market to-day was very large; of sheep, about the same; a good demand for prime stock at full prices; middling difficult to sell; 4¼d to 6¼d per lb; mutton, 6d to 8d. Cattle at market, 3,145 beasts, 5,145 sheep.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET, Nov 26.—Market is steady at 60s spot; year, 60s; spring, 60s 6d to 60s 9d; April, June, 59s; last three months, 58s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar market very dull; no transactions reported. Molasses, 28s; puncheons to arrive. Cuba, Muscovados, Trinidad, 20s; Porto Rico, 21s 6d. No sales in coffee, rum, or rice.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 26.—Cotton market firm. Sales to-day, about 8,000 to 10,000 bales. Imports, 8,400; previously, 1,839.

CORK CORN MARKET, Nov. 26.—White wheat, 27s 3d to 33s 6d; seed ditto, 35s; red wheat, 21s to 30s 0d; barley 16s 6d to 20s 6; oats, 12s 3d to 15s 2d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, Nov. 26.—First, 117s; seconds, 112s; thirds 102s; fourths, 97s; fifths, 87s; sixths, 68s. 1,200 in market.

BELFAST PORK MARKET, NOV. 23RD.—Number of pigs 2,302. Prices, 55s 6d to 62s.

DROGHEDA CORN MARKET, Nov. 24.—Small supply and poor attendance at market to-day. Wheat and oats sold at a reduction of 6d to 1s per barrel. Barley dull, but not lower. White wheat 29s to 30s 6d; red do., 24s to 29s; white oats, 14s to 15s; black do., 13s to 13s 6d; barley, 16s to 20s 6d.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) [S]	6 p m Nov 27.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 29.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 30.
Constantinople	6 p m Nov 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 6 a m, and 6 p m, daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p m daily.

English postage stamps may be used at Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the foreign ports touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—TUESDAY, Nov. 27.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"The Cor-ican Brothers" and "The Illustrious Stranger."
QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—"The Man with the Iron Mask," "The Secret," "Love's Disguises," to conclude with "Mary Stuart."
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Smith's Entertainment, at 8 o'clock.
THE MASTER—Lesage's Gallery of Arts, 40, Lower Sackville-street.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for alterations. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 11 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday November 24th, amounted to 67,082, making a daily average of 11,180 copies.

As will be seen by our weekly guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now considerably exceeds ELEVEN THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

"THE IRISH TIMES" may be had
Every Morning, at the CORRESPONDENT OFFICE, GOREY.
PRICE—ONE PENNY; BY POST TWO PENCE.

"When country gents for city life
Leave partridges and snipe,
What solace they will surely find
In Keevil's Briar Root Pipe."

Samples, free by post, for Thirteen Stamps; ditto in Case, warranted, Thirty Stamps.
27, MERCHANTS-QUAY, DUBLIN.

EVERY SMOKER KNOWS!!
THAT KEEVIL'S MEERSCHAUM PIPES are unrivalled. A first-class Meerschaum Pipe, in Case, warranted, sent safe and free by post, on receipt of a post-office order for Ten Shillings and Sixpence.
* The money at once returned if the pipe is not approved of before smoking, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S,
MEERSCHAUM IMPORTER,
27, MERCHANT'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SMOKERS.
CRAY'S PATENT FLAMING FUSEE.
With this recently invented Fusee, gentlemen can light their pipes or cigars in the wind or rain; under stormy, the flame cannot possibly be extinguished; the ashes will not fall off or burn the clothes as others do. Also Kisber's celebrated Damp Proof Matches, Wholesale and for Exportation. Sole Proprietor
HERRMAN KLABER,
Albion-place, London-wall, London, E.C.—Sold at 1d per box at all respectable Druggists, Tobacconists, and Chandlers throughout Ireland.

PIANOFORTES
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
13, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from ... £4 4s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from ... £5 5s.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
23, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peiar-street School of Medicine.
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The Irish Times.
DUBLIN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

THE intelligence conveyed by the latest mail from China dissipates at once all the peaceful visions conjured up by the *Morning Post*. So far from a treaty being ratified, the Chinese, though defeated in two engagements, offer to treat with us on terms of equality. Thirty thousand Tartar cavalry met the Allies at San-sien-wang. The same number is said to have opposed the Allies before Tung-chow. On both occasions the Tartars were defeated with great loss, leaving fifty pieces of artillery behind them. These are the Tartars who retreated without loss from the Southern Taku forts. It is now evident that the Chinese did not expect an attack by land, and were fully prepared only to oppose an attack by sea. Finding that a powerful army had actually disembarked, Sin-ko-lin-sin determined to cover the capital. Tung-chow is distant only eight miles from Pekin, and is the place named at Tientsin, by Lord Elgin, for his next diplomatic communication with the Chinese. At Tung-chow tea worth a quarter of a million was taken, and this will give some prize-money to the troops. It is said that the Emperor's brother has been appointed to treat concerning peace with Lord Elgin. He is of the party of Sin-ko-lin-sin, and will, if permitted, exert his ingenuity to cause further delay.

And in one respect the Chinese have been aided by fortune. The *Times'* correspondent, Mr. Boulby, Mr. Parkes, Lord Elgin's secretary, Lieutenant Anderson, Captain Brabazon, and two or three other officers, have been seized by the Chinese. The telegram states that these gentlemen went forth to select a favourable spot of ground for a camp. The *Times'* Commissioner joined them, we suppose, to gather materials for his graphic descriptions of the country. All, however, were captured and carried into Pekin by a roving squadron of Tartars. Some time since these gentlemen would have been carried in cages from village to village, and exhibited as proofs of Chinese prowess. Now no apprehensions are entertained respecting their safety or good treatment. It is the policy of the Chinese at present to treat their captives well, and the presence of Lord Elgin and the Allies, almost within Armstrong gun-shot of the capital, is quite sufficient to remove all fears on their behalf. Lord Elgin has demanded that the captives should be restored before any negociations for peace be considered. As Mr. Parkes is Lord Elgin's interpreter, as well as his secretary, his restoration is absolutely necessary, prior to any intercourse; and if Mr. Parkes be restored, the others cannot be detained. The Chinese evidently suppose that the Allies must retire before the winter sets in; but there is now every probability that the troops will spend the winter in Pekin.

IN the Court of Common Pleas yesterday Sir Colman O'Loghlen moved for a writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of Miss Margaret Aylward, on the following grounds:—Firstly, that the only prison in the city of Dublin in which Miss Aylward could be legally confined for contempt was the Four Courts' Marshalsea; secondly, that, having been committed by the Queen's Bench to Richmond Bridewell, it was not competent for that court to remove her to Grangegorman without an order from the Lord Lieutenant; and, thirdly, that Grangegorman is not a Government prison, but a Penitentiary for females convicted at the Sessions in Green-street by the magistrates. The Court of Common Pleas, after some deliberation, granted the writ, making it returnable on Friday next, when the full court will meet in Chamber to have the various points discussed. We cannot imagine that the Judges of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench could so utterly have misunderstood their own powers, or the law, as to have afforded the slightest reliable ground for a motion like this. The points, moreover, have been already considered by the Court of Queen's Bench, and decided against Miss Aylward.

IN our columns will be found the graphic and thrilling narrative, written by Mr. Hughes, of his escape from the flames. We question if ever a narrative, similar in the fearful details, was perused. It reminds us of Defoe's descriptions, in its simplicity and minuteness. Mr. Hughes, while relating what he himself accomplished, gratefully acknowledges the help he received from the two female servants, who, like him, all but despaired.

The *Times* on American politics:—

In electing Mr. Lincoln to the office of President the Northern United States have ventured on a bold experiment. They have determined to test the courage and sincerity of the South, to face unappalled the spectre of secession, and discover whether it be really a terrible spirit potent for evil, or only a bugbear, devised by a clever faction, inflated with the breath of rhodomontading orators, and dressed out with a hideous mask by placemen trembling for their appointments. The next month or two will show how far those are in the right who have calculated on the strength of the American Union and the supremacy of national feeling over all sectional interests. Should South Carolina, Georgia, and the adjacent States separate themselves from the Federation, constituting themselves a new nation, with their own army, navy, customs, foreign representatives and all the appendages of independence, then the whole series of American politicians will have been in the wrong, and this journal, which has always declared such an event to be impossible, will have been in the wrong with them. But if, after an outburst of passion, the wind or rain in the storm, the flame cannot possibly be extinguished; the ashes will not fall off or burn the clothes as others do. Also Kisber's celebrated Damp Proof Matches, Wholesale and for Exportation. Sole Proprietor
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PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday Morning.

Yesterday a step was taken towards tranquilising the unruly parishioners of St. George's-in-the-East. The crosses, candlesticks, gilded vestments, and all the other accessaries, were removed, by order of the Bishop of London. And it is said that, in consequence, several of the old and respected residents returned to their parish church. The "Popish Hymnal," too, was left unsung, and the choristers were, in consequence, consoled. "Tate and Brady's" good old version of the Psalms was restored, and everything offensive removed. The whole affair forms a singular epoch in Church history, and the result affords a precedent that may be mischievous. Our satisfaction at the conclusion of this disgraceful contest is mingled with regrets that the mob may regard it as a triumph.

What will not Irish enterprise achieve at the present day? Not content with having secured the deep-witted Emperor of the French to send the French mails by Galway, attempts are now being made to turn the Galway mails into a free-trader. At least Messrs. Roebuck and Lever are trying to effect something of this sort, with a view to Irish and English interests. Who knows but that Ould Ireland may yet become the highway between the Old and New Worlds, and that the qualities of every Emperor (Czar and Sultan included), will be tested by one standard, "Is he the man for Galway." A friend of mine told me, last night, that his brother, a Garibaldian, is now suffering imprisonment with four others, for having been caught plundering. He was a brave young fellow and could have stood anything, barring forty-eight hours' hunger. When brought before Colonel Peard, he and his offending comrades were sentenced to be shot. No Englishman, however, would do this work, and so Garibaldi was appealed to for some Italians. Garibaldi would not hear of having Englishmen shot by any but one of themselves, and so they had to be imprisoned. It may as well be confessed once for all, that whoever won glory in the Italian revolution, neither Irish or English did much to support or over keep up their reputation. Little effect on the great struggle was produced by Britons assisting or Hibernians opposing. The latter undertook to support an insupportable cause, and were, very naturally, objects of aversion to the people they came to oppress. The English went to fight with the sympathies of the Italians on their side. They were received with "vivas," bouquets, and kisses, and have ended by disgusting themselves, through quarrelsomeness and insubordination, into general loathing and contempt. Neither one nor the other of those bodies of adventurers deserves well of their country. The most famous deeds of the Irish consisted in rowing with their comrades. Of the English, in ill-treating publicans, and scaring helpless waiters out of their wits. The insignificance of both, notwithstanding all their talk, may serve the purpose of abusing the inordinate presumption of us Islanders. On the other hand, if we look at the French, we will not only find that they fought well and bravely *for* the cause of Italy, under Louis Napoleon, but displayed the highest courage and discipline *against* Italy at Castelfidardo.

Mr. Train has issued from another vestry contest, and, if not entirely successful, yet not defeated. The members of the Lambeth Vestry, at their meeting on Saturday, conducted themselves in a very unruly manner, and several personalities were indulged in during the debate. No new arguments were advanced either for or against the scheme. Mr. Train informed them of his determination to apply to Parliament for a permissive bill—that is to say, a mere sanction for laying down rails in a parish with the approval of the vestry. After a most violent discussion, a motion was carried that the question be adjourned for six months.

The Southwark election is likely to be closely contested. Mr. Apsley Pellatt, the former member for the borough, retiring, the field is left to Messrs. Scovell, Layard, and Fawcett. Mr. Scovell has nothing to recommend him but his position as a wharfinger, employing a great number of men, and his low, Radical ideas. It is deplorable to think that such a person has a chance against men like Fawcett and Layard, both gentlemen, and both possessed of eloquence and learning. They say that they are about to come to some understanding, and one, it is said, will resign, rather than separate the Liberal interest. If the election is likely to be well contested, they talk of starting a Conservative, and Lord Ranelagh, colonel of our Volunteer Corps, is mentioned. Luck go with him! He will have the whole force of the South Middlesex with him.

The novel-reading circles of London are split into two armies regarding Mudie's Library. The question is, "Ought he to have his own way or not? Are we to put up with his selection of books?" If that question is all this is that Mudie has excluded some books of popular merit. He has also refused to take books of acknowledged worth from publishers unless he obtains them at half price. It is also asserted that Mudie is influenced by Low Church views in his selection, and the omission of several books of High Church tendencies is pointed to as a proof. Really it is hard to know what to say on the subject. There are some people, no doubt, who would wish to get peculiar books, and certainly it does seem a pity they don't get them. One has to regret that there are not several libraries like Mudie's, but while there are not, one must e'en make the best of it, and submit to Mudie as an accomplished *fact*. Some persons, however, go too far in support of Mr. Mudie. They hold it nonsense that anyone should object to Mudie's selection, while he has the remedy of the evil in his own hands, stopping subscription. This, in reality, is no remedy, for it will not get them the books they want. It is a bad thing for Mudie to give his library a sectional appearance. People began to look on it as one of the great literary institutions of London, second only in its way to the British Museum. A question has now risen as to its good management, and this, combined with the fact that W. H. Smith is superseding Mudie in the country, will greatly contribute to its downfall.

The Zoological Garden in the Bois de Boulogne has just been enriched by two magnificent lophophores, birds from the Himalaya Mountains, the dazzling plumage of which has procured them the name of the golden bird.

AN IDIOT BECOMING SANE.—A Lanchester workhouse idiot died on the 13th inst., after a short illness. He was named Wm. Crooks, *alias* "Billy Straightlegs," and had been an inmate of the workhouse upwards of sixty years. He had not known during the whole of these years one day's illness. He was seized with diarrhœa, and strange to say became quite sane a few days before he died.—*Sunderland Herald.*

THE NEWSPAPER STAMP RETURNS.

A return has been just published, by order of the House of Commons, showing the number of stamps issued to every newspaper in the United Kingdom for the four quarters ending the 30th of June last. Lest we should have been thought to reflect upon our contemporaries, we had not intended to draw attention to these returns; but, as they have been published by the *Daily Express*, accompanied by observations calculated to mislead the public, we feel it incumbent on us to quote from the Parliamentary return itself. From this return it will be seen that, while each of our contemporaries has fallen off in stamped circulation, that of the IRISH TIMES alone has rapidly increased. This increase has been progressive, as will be seen by the subjoined return. The number of stamps supplied to this journal for the quarter ending June 30th, 1859, was 27,000, while for the quarter ending June 30th, 1860, the number had increased to 83,000, and from the Stamp-office warrants for the quarter ending the 30th September, 1860, we find that the number of stamps issued to this journal had still further increased to 92,500. In the period embraced by the return, the stamped circulation of the *Daily Express* had decreased by 46,000, and that of *Saunders' News-Letter* by 24,000.

The vast system of agencies carried out by this journal and our contemporary, the *Freeman*, through which thousands of copies are every morning sent to all parts of the kingdom, and the distribution of thousands more daily by means of the newsvenders, prevent the stamp returns being more than a criterion of the progress or decline of a journal. This cannot be better exemplified than by the fact that the *Daily Telegraph*, the circulation of which far exceeds that of the London *Times* itself, has no stamps whatever; and again, the *Manchester Examiner* has

was in the possession of Tom Sayers, who was using it in a starring tour in the provinces, for which Messrs. Howes and Cushing pay him £55 a week. He has now surrendered the belt. It will be remembered that, on the settlement of the great fight at Farnborough, it was decided that Sayers and Heenan should each waive his claim to the real belt, and should each be presented, by public subscription, with a *facsimile* of it. This presentation duly took place; but, as the belts were not paid for, neither man really received his due. Hancock, indeed, was paid; but a Mr. Morris, who advanced the money, holds the two belts till the public subscription is completed. It may be remembered that, at the time, we pointed out the absurdity of the whole proceeding. It is a curious commentary upon the justice of our remarks, that, while both Sayers and Heenan have received thousands of pounds in testimony of public approval of their bravery, it has been, and still is, found impossible to raise money to give them the belts, which, however valuable, were felt to be altogether inappropriate; so much is this the case that the subscription list has never been published—a good proof that it is of wretched proportions, and has no decent names or sums attached to it. Tom Sayers, it seems, is disgusted with this part of the affair, and, denouncing the belt which Mr. Morris holds, has ordered one from Mr. Hancock, which he will pay for himself in order to continue his starring tour. We suppose the country folk admire the glitter of the silver trophy. Tom may rely, however, that what people really appreciate and will never forget, is the British pluck which he displayed when he fought for one hour and a half with only one arm, under every adverse circumstance, against his tremendous antagonist.—*Morning Post.*

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—Sunday witnessed a complete transformation in the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East, all the decorations which Mr. Bryan King, the rector, so highly prized having been swept away under a monition directed by the Bishop of London to the churchwardens. The super-alter has been removed, and there is now only a low table covered with a red cloth. The crosses have been taken away, the credence table no longer stands in its place; indeed, every concession has been made to the popular will. To such an extent has the work of demolition proceeded, that Mr. Hansard, the clergyman who was licensed by the bishop to the sole charge of the parish during Mr. King's absence, has considered that the changes made involve a violation of his agreement with Mr. King, and has declined any longer to discharge the ecclesiastical duties in the parish. In consequence of this state of things, the bishop had to provide for the services of the church yesterday, and they were taken both morning and evening by the Rev. Edward Parry, M.A., rector of Acton, his lordship's chaplain. At the morning service there were few persons present, but at the evening the church was crowded, but those present were perfectly orderly, and there were none of the indecent manifestations of feeling which have so frequently disfigured. The service was of the simplest possible character.

BOARD OF TRADE INQUIRY.

On Saturday, the inquiry into the circumstances attending the burning of the steamship Connaught, which has been proceeding without apparently eliciting any very material fact calculated to throw light upon the the melancholy occurrence, was resumed at the Greenwich police court. The following evidence was given:—

Peter Simpson, second engineer, examined by Mr. Cumberland—I was second engineer on board the Connaught. I went the first voyage in the Connaught as third engineer. There was a little water in the storeroom on the first voyage out, but it was nothing of any consequence. There was no leakage on the port side, as far as I know. The water I should think came from the paddle-shaft. There was no particular amount of water. It was swabbed out, and on one or two occasions it was bailed out.

Captain Harris—There is an entry by the chief engineer in the log that "the ship was making much water on the port side; ship leaking badly on this side." That is the only entry, but it is a remarkable one.

Witness—I examined the port side particularly and saw nothing of the kind. The chief engineer never spoke to me about it. I don't recollect the coals being heated from their proximity to the boiler, nor did I hear anything said to that effect.

Mr. Cumberland—There is this entry in the log on Friday the 20th of July; "Coals very small and dry, from heat of the boiler; steam hard to be got."

Witness—I never heard of the coals being heated. We had no difficulty in getting up steam as far as I recollect. We had very good coal. I believe we threw a little water on them about that time. These coals were in the port stoke-hold. I recollect the circumstance of one of the boilers being blown off on Saturday the 6th of October, on the port side; that was on the second voyage from St. John's. I do not recollect any other boiler being blown off before that. I believe one of the forward boilers was blown off on Sunday, but I am not certain. The after port boiler was the one that was blown off on Saturday. I did not blow it off. The boiler was blown off by the direction of the chief engineer. The object was to keep the ship upright. I was in the engine-room at eight o'clock when all hands were called there by the chief engineer. When I came off the watch on Saturday at four o'clock, there was the same amount of water as when we left St. John's. At six o'clock, p.m., I went into the engine-room accidentally, and found that the water was gaining on the ship. There was no suspicion of danger in my mind till then. When I went on watch at eight o'clock p.m., the ship had listed to the starboard side.

Captain Harris—On the starboard? Recollect that your weak side hitherto was the port side.

Witness—The ship listed on the starboard, and that is the reason why there was so much water on that side. The weather, I believe, was on the port bow. The water was washing up through the manhole door of the engine room. The water was not above the stoke-hole plate when the ship rolled. The water increased till ten o'clock; it was then got under, and the ship righted up from the starboard side. This was about twelve o'clock. We thought she was all right then, but between twelve and one she went over to the port side. She listed very much, and made the water appear worse than it was. She continued so till we left the ship. There was very little list, if any, at four or six o'clock. Between seven and eight I perceived the list considerably to the starboard. When I went on watch at twelve at noon on Saturday I saw some water on the flooring of the fore coal bunker. That is six inches above the stoke-hole, therefore that water could not have come from the stoke-hole; it must, therefore, have been washed up through the flooring of the bottom. The water was a few inches deep on the flooring. It disappeared after a short time. The auxiliary engine stopped at twelve o'clock. The main engines kept moving slowly for some time after that.

Mr. Traill—It ought, perhaps, to caution you that your evidence is opposed both to the entries in the log, to the evidence of the chief mate, the chief engineer, and even the captain, with regard to the listing of the ship on the starboard side. You are, of course, speaking from recollection of what took place a considerable time ago, but do you now persist in what you have stated?

Witness—Yes.

David Tyrell, third engineer, examined—I was third engineer on board the Connaught on her last voyage. I kept the watch from four till eight, morning and evening. We left St. John's on the 3rd of October. There was no particular delay in starting the engines. There was a little, but not much, from too much steam. On Saturday, at half-past eight, on the 6th—the day before the ship was left—one of the boilers was blown off. The engineer gave me the order to do so, in consequence of a list to port. There was a slight list from four to eight o'clock. The effect of blowing off the boiler was to right the ship. I went on the evening watch at four o'clock on Saturday. The vessel had then a slight list to port. I had considerable difficulty in keeping the water down. About seven o'clock I reported to the chief engineer that I should require more assistance in the engine-room to keep the water down. The water was then getting on a level with the stoke-hole flooring on the port side. All the engineers and firemen were called down at 8 o'clock, and we set to work to diminish the water. The ship had a list to port till about ten, p.m. She was then put about, and the water seemed to decrease. After that she had a slight list to starboard for six hours. She then went over to port again, and there remained. I noticed water on the fore coal-bunker about seven o'clock on Saturday evening. It was about ten inches deep amidships. There might be two inches of water there at four o'clock. The water increased gradually during my watch in the coal reserve. I never saw water in that coal reserve before.

Mr. Palmer—The flooring of the coal reserve is 2½ inch elm, caulked.

Witness—By 9 o'clock the water had risen to be on a level with the coal slide. I was forty feet from the coal reserve. I saw the water through the opening.

W. H. Carroll, boatswain, examined—I reside in Galway. I was boatswain on board the Connaught on her last voyage. I kept the starboard watch from 8 to 12, and from 4 to 8 every alternate night. There was a list to port about 8 o'clock in the evening. The starboard life-boat was filled with water on the trim her. About 10 o'clock she listed to starboard. I can't say why she listed to starboard. The water was then let out of the starboard boats, and the boats on the port side were filled. The water was drawn from the ship. She listed to port again about 2 o'clock. There was a heavy sea running. I cannot say how the wind was from 10 to 2 o'clock, except that it was not on the starboard bow. She lurched heavier to port than to starboard. The boats had been filled previous to the 6th for the purpose of trimming the ship after leaving St. John's. I cannot recollect the exact day. The starboard boat was filled on Thursday, the 4th. I have seen the starboard wheel out of the water.

Mr Traill—What was the cause of the ship listing?

Witness—I can't say.

Mr. Traill—I am sure you can.

Witness—The ship was always very crank. She was not crank on the first voyage. She listed to starboard before the Saturday.

Captain Harris—No, she did not. It is quite clear from the log that the teadency of the ship was to list on the port side.

Mr. Traill—It appears that the vessel was too light when she left St. John's, and if there was a leak on the port side that would account for the tendency to list on that side.

Thomas P. Brooke, examined—I was the third officer on board the ship on her last voyage. I hold a certificate of competency as chief officer from the Board of Trade. On Saturday night the vessel listed to starboard about 10 o'clock, and remained in that position about three hours, and then went over to port, in which position she remained till we abandoned her. I came on deck at 8 o'clock, and went below about 9. I was below when the list to starboard took place. We were steering, I think, W. by N., with the wind on our starboard bow.

The inquiry was then adjourned till 11 o'clock on Monday.

Correspondence.

WALDENSIAN AID SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to correct a slight mistake which appeared in your paper of the 22nd instant. In an able article, concerning the Waldenses, I find the following:—"We believe the chief object of the Continental Society at present is to collect funds, firstly for the completion of the grammar schools in the valleys of the Waldenses; and, secondly, for the establishment of small bursaries in the college at Florence."

The writer of the above has mistaken one society for another, as it is the "Waldensian Aid," not the "Continental Society," which is thus endeavouring to forward the Evangelisation of Italy, by assisting in the education of pastors, and schoolmasters for this work.—I remain, sir, yours, faithfully,

HON. SEC. TO THE WALDENSIAN AID SOCIETY.

17, Waterloo-road, Nov. 23rd, 1860.

RAILWAY DESIDERATA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Tritonville Avenue, 24th Nov., 1860.

SIR,—The up trains at 8 o'clock and 9½ a.m. stop at Sandymount. No person obliged to be in the place of business at 19 o'clock can go by the latter train, and therefore the directors lose a number who would avail themselves of the accommodation. If the 9 o'clock stopped instead of the 9½, it would bring in all persons going to public offices, such as banks, &c.; and the 10½ up-train would still those obliged to attend at a later hour; this would entail no additional expense, and oblige a large class.—Your insertion of this will oblige, yours,

A CONSTANT READER.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—On reading the account of the recent fire in Dublin, it occurred to me that all large public buildings, like the Kildare-street Club-house, should be provided with a fire-proof passage, placed as near as possible in the centre of the building, with a door opening out in the front of the building. From each landing there should be a communication with the passage, so that the inmates from all parts of the house might reach it on the first alarm of fire being given. Inside this passage, above the door, a strong rope should be fixed on an iron ring; this rope should be tied in a knot on board a ship, to be ready at a moment's notice, and it should be sufficiently long to enable persons to reach the street. If this suggestion is acted upon in all large buildings, a second Kildare-street tragedy will not occur.

From the accounts I have read of the fire it does not appear that the unfortunate persons who lost their lives ever appeared at any of the windows, so that the ordinary fire-escape would have be en of no use to them.

R. M. P.

23rd November, 1860.

THE LATE FIRE IN KILDARE-STREET—INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF MR. HUGHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Having been suffering from excitement and anxiety since the late fatal accident in Kildare-street, I have until now been unable to comply with the many requests that have been made to me to give an exact account of the occurrences of that awful night, and the means by which, through God's mercy, myself and others were preserved.

On the night of Saturday, the 10.h instant, I remained on duty in the bar of the club-house, until it closed at one o'clock. I then went up to bed, leaving the usual number of servants upon duty. My bedroom was on the top storey. I retired to rest directly after I had reached my room. I must have been asleep about three hours when I was startled by the door being suddenly flung open, and a woman (Mary Mullens) calling to me from the door, in words which I remember with terrific distinctness, "Mr. Hughes, Mr. Hughes, there's a house on fire, somewhere very near us I'm sure; get up! get up!" She then proceeded to rouse the other inmates with cries of "Fire! Fire!" Springing out of bed half asleep, and flinging down the upper sash of my bedroom window, I looked down, and saw flames bursting through a window in the direction of the reading-room at Nassau-street side, but I did not at first believe it was the club-house that was on fire. I thought it must be Messrs. Hallowes and Hamilton's house which adjoined. My first thought was to rush down the stairs with the women, and effect our escape through the hall-door, and let in the police to try to prevent the fire extending to the clubhouse. With this intention I ran from my room to the corridor; all was dark. All at once one of the women (who had by this time unbolted the doors of their bedrooms, and come out upon the corridor) exclaimed, "My God, it's here!" We were panic-stricken. I tried to lower the ladder leading to the skylight window, but the rope, by which it was drawn up by a pulley against the ceiling, was so knotted and twisted round an iron hook, that I considered it would take some minutes to unfasten it. I tugged at it ineffectually for a moment. Not an instant was to be lost. I rushed back to my room, drove my clenched hand through a pane of glass, dragged out a piece, and was in the act of sawing the rope which secured the ladder when the red haze door, at the end of the corridor, was burst open by the heated smoke which instantly filled every inch of space, and nearly suffocated me. I should have mentioned that while I was endeavouring to cut the rope, Teresa M'Nally had separated herself from the other maids, and kept clinging to me imploring I would not leave her. Meanwhile Mary Mullens, who, when she had awakened the other inmates, had in vain attempted to rouse Miss Smith, whose piercing shrieks she had heard), was now returned, and leant over the window sash in my room, calling (but to no purpose) for assistance from the street. While you could count two, the smoke became so dense and the heat so overpowering, that I staggered back to my room, dragging Teresa M'Nally with me. We ran gasping to the window for air, and finding the flames were gaining upon us in the front of the house, and that remained for us but to make another attempt for the ladder, I called to the two women to cover their mouths with their hands to keep out the smoke. Opening the door we made another dash at the rope by which the ladder was fastened, but the heat and smoke, by this time, had so increased, and so overpowering were the fumes from the burning books in the library beneath that, we were driven back, scorched and breathless, into the room, which was fast filling with smoke. I hammered the door. The women cried for "Air, air, air," and for "Mercy." I called to them to put their heads out of the window, and we gasped for our very lives. With my clenched hands I drove out the pane of glass from the sash. Now, sir, as I think of the awful horror I am about to describe, I feel the sympathy of the crowd below; but of what use was that to us when nothing practical was done, or even attempted. There were ladders, ropes, &c., within reach, at the new building at the corner of Kildare-street, not fifty yards distant, but no one appears to have thought of having them available. Poor Gollespie ran, frantic and half naked, through the street, beseeching us to get on the roof through the skylight in the corridor; but he might as well have told us to jump over the opposite house. Both were equally impossible.

On looking back at the ventillation-sash, over the bedroom door, the lurid glow told us that the fire was there, only smothered by the dense smoke which had now become almost a solid. "Better for us to go back and be suffocated," said Mary Mullins, as the heat and flames rose higher and higher, "than throw myself out of the window," shouted Teresa M'Nally, I did not try to prevent her, thinking it would be better to be dashed to pieces than to be roasted alive. "Lord! have mercy upon us, Lord! have mercy upon us. What a horrible death," cried the other woman in the most agonising tone of despair. "Can we make another effort, Mr. Hughes?" asked Mary Mullens. Yes, we would make another try for it. "Cover your mouths with your hands" I said "and don't lose me. Now for it!" I opened the door, the two women clinging to me. This time they had taken the quilt off the bed to protect their heads from the flame, but the heat now bore down all before it, and obliged us to flee from it, for our lives, to the window again. Taking the quilt I suspended it from the window, to see how far it would reach, but I found there would be no time to attach the remaining bed-clothes to it, and even had there been sufficient time, it would not reach a third of the way. I felt completely baffled. On the window sill inside, leaning over the sash, stood Teresa M'Nally, screaming, "I'm going to throw myself out." I said, "it is better to throw ourselves out," for I could not bear the touch of the fire, which I fancied now began to lick my shoulder blades, and we stood as it were on a trapdoor, which already showed signs of giving way. With this intention I climbed to where Teresa M'Nally stood, and, putting my feet on the sashes, I, for the first time, conceived the thought of climbing to the parapet. The same thought appears to have simultaneously struck the women, for from the hand of one of them (Mary Mullens) I took the quilt, which I placed between my teeth, and said to Teresa, who was leaning out of the window, "Let me put my foot on your shoulder." Quick as thought I did so, and Teresa steadied me with one hand, while Mary Mullens used one of her hands as a stirrup for my other foot, and with her other hand grasped me firmly by the ankle, and pushed me up, until my fingers touched the first moulding. The two girls next assisted me to secure a firmer grasp above. I stuck my left knee along the rounded moulding, and, extending my right arm, I groped for the projecting parapet; when I had caught hold of it I grasped it with my other hand, but owing to the width of the parapet at the top, I could not embrace it, so I swung from it for a second, and then, by a desparate effort of both body and mind, I drew myself to the top; then placing my foot on one corner of the quilt, and taking another corner in my hand, I hung over the parapet, holding out my right hand, and lowered the quilt to the females in the window. The first who clutched it was Teresa M'Nally. I coiled the quilt in my hand, until her hand touched mine, when I grasped it and drew her up, she assisting herself in climbing. When Teresa had reached the roof, I lowered the quilt again, when Mary Mullens took hold of it. I proceeded to coil the quilt as before, but when I touched her hand, it was so moist that I felt her slipping from my grasp. Crooking my fingers, I called to Teresa to hold me, and letting down my other arm, caught Mary Mullens's wrist, entreating her to make one more effort, and to remember it was for her life. Thank God, we were now so far safe! We then clambered over the ridge of tiles, believing we were the only creatures who had escaped the flames. Judge, then, of our relief, to find six of the maids before us on the other side of the roof, leaning over the parapet at the back of the house, screaming for help. Seeing their imminent danger (for they stood over a gulf of fire), as the flames and smoke were streaming from every window in the back of the house, as well as from the front. I called to them to come away, but they seemed so irresolute, and almost unable to stem the shock, that I pulled them away. We made towards Hallowe's and Hamilton's house, but were dismayed to find on our arrival there that their house rose so high above the club-house, that escape at that side was to us impossible. We retraced our steps and reached Dr. Darley's house at the other end. Providentially the window, as well as my memory serves me, I think I stooped to enable the women to reach an aperture between the chimney stack. I think the first person who climbed up was either Jane, the housemaid, or Bridget, the scullery maid. She stood there saying, "Mr. Hughes, we can't get down, we shall be all killed" "Go down," I said, "or I'll push you down. Don't mind broken limbs, so as you escape with your lives." I said, "turn round, hang from the chimney, and drop like a cat." She did so, having previously drawn up some others, but to my horror I missed two of the girls who had not come back with us from the opposite side; I called loudly, but received no answer. There was no time to go look for them, as the heated slates were already splitting in some places under our feet, and all the other women had not yet left the roof. One of the women who went down first, I think it was either Bridget Keidy, or Mary Spellman—held her arms extended towards the others, who were jumping, in order to break their fall. Some of the poor women received severe bruises. The last person to leave the roof before myself, was Mary Mullens, who all through encouraged the others by calling out continually, "Come along, girls; don't cry."

Fearing that Dr. Darley's house was also on fire, we crossed directly to the next roof beyond, where, to our inexpressible relief, we found a man and woman at the dormer window, waiting to receive us. We descended the narrow skylight ladder, and were saved. I am happy to say that the two girls who had strayed from me on the roofs were afterwards rescued by James Ennis, one of the club servants.

In making our escape from the burning house none of us had stood on the outside sill of the window, nor had the window sashes been pushed out. I have no recollection whatever of having stood on Teresa M'Nally's head, nor do I believe that I could have done so, because it is plain that if I had, her head would have been with the weight, and I should have slipped into the street; but I do remember having placed my foot upon her shoulder, from which I had an effectual support in my efforts to reach the roof, although I was greatly impeded by the deep projecting cornice, which was the chief obstacle.

Throughout this terrible struggle for life the presence of mind of Mary Mullens was only equalled by the strength of Miss M'Nally, without which aids, from the two girls, I would have been helpless in myself. And it will, I believe, be readily allowed that the perils of that fearful night will account for any indistinct or incorrect recollection of the few trifling details which I have been requested to explain.

At the first moment that it is possible after recovering from the shock, I beg gratefully to acknowledge the kindness of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who honoured me with his notice. I heartily return thanks to the gentlemen of the Hibernian United Service Club, by whom I was hospitably received when completely disabled and destitute, as well as to my generous employers, the Kildare-street Club; also to Sergeant Bond and other medical gentlemen, whose skill has done so much towards the restoration of my health, and to all others who supported me by their sympathy and assistance.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant.

JAMES WILSON HUGHES.

Williamstown-avenue, Blackrock, county Dublin,

November 26, 1860.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR NOVEMBER.

The Ward Union Hounds—28th, Kilrue Gate—At one.
The Kildare Hunt—27th, Ballymore-Eustace; 29th Prosperous Bridge—At eleven.
Rathdown Harriers—27th, Carragower—At twelve.
The Meath Hounds—28th, Loughbawn; 30th, the Hatchet At eleven.
The Lissadell (Mr. Gore Booth's) Harriers—30th, at Colgagh At eleven.
Mr. Biddulph's Hounds—30th, Rathrobbin.
The Tipperary Hunt—27th, Lakefield—At eleven.
Lord Fermoy's Foxhounds—27th, Blackstone Bridge; 29th, Kanturk-bridge—At eleven.
Carlow Island Hunt—27th, Bagnalstown Station; 29th, Ballymore; 29th, Cooper Hill—At eleven.
The Clonsordon Harriers (Mr. Dillon's)—27th, Ross Bath, Bellinter Crossroads—At forty-five minutes past eleven.
Curraghmore Fox Hounds—27th, Snowhill; 30th, Fiddown Station, Waterford and Kilkenny Station—At eleven.
Clonmel Hounds—29th, Seskin—At eleven.
The Duhallow Fox Hounds—27th, Clydagh; 30th, Cloonsmack—At eleven.
The Thurles Harriers—29th, College Hill—At eleven.
Grenane Hounds—27th, Limerick Junction.
County Galway Hunt—27th, Abbert; 30th, Kilcornan—At eleven.
Mr. Longworth's Hounds—27th, The Doons; 30th, Corbeen—At eleven.
Kilkenny Hunt—29th, Ballyhale—At eleven.
The Longford Harriers—27th, Most Farrell; 30th, Minard, At twelve.
The Queen's County Hounds—27th, Moyne; 30th, Ballycon—At eleven.
The Killultagh Harriers—28th, Whinny Hill.
The Westmeath Hounds—27th, Garrlanstown Bridge; 29th Middleton.

DECEMBER.

The Kildare Hunt—1st, Rathcoole—At eleven.
The Tipperary Hunt—1st, Ballynonty-house—At eleven.
Mr. Biddulph's Hounds—3rd, Coal Gap; 7th, Black Lion; 8th, Derrydaine; 14th, Coolmaney; 17th, Mullacrough; 19th, Blue Ball.
The Tipperary Hunt—1st, Ballynonty-house—At eleven.
The Killultagh Harriers—1st, Ballydonoghy Bridge; 3rd, Killultagh House; 8th, Glenavy; 12th, Sinclair's (Killead); 15th, Ballymascan; 19th, Upper Ballinderry; 22nd, Drumbrod; 26th, Whinny Hill; 29th, Smith's (Pitmeroe)—At half-past eleven.
The Westmeath Hounds—1st Donore; 4th, Delvin; 6th, Lishfort—At 11 o'clock. Gentlemen are requested to send twelve postage stamps to the "Westmeath Guardian" office, to defray the postage of the Hunt Lists.
The Rathdown Fox Hounds—1st, Cabbery Hill; 4th, Swords; Newtownmountkennedy; 11th, Leixlip; 15th, the Beresford Arms; 18th, Celbridge; 22nd, Carrowgar; 27th, Swords; 29th, the Beresford Arms.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS—YESTERDAY.

According to custom, and in pursuance of the provisions of the Municipal Act, by which one-third of the whole number of Town Councillors of the City are to go by rotation, on the 25th of November, one from each ward, the annual elections were held yesterday, to supply the vacancies thus created.

The following out-going Councillors were re-elected without opposition:—

Usher's-quay Ward—Mr. Joseph Butler (Radical) re-elected in the room of the late Sir Edward O'Connell.

Merchant's-quay Ward—Mr. J. Dunne (Radical) the retiring councillor was re-elected without opposition.

Wood-quay Ward—Dr. John Ryan, the outgoing councillor, was re-elected without opposition.

South City—Mr. Joseph Manning (Conservative) was re-elected without opposition, in room of Mr. Joshua Watson.

Ferran quay Ward—Mr. Robert O'Brien (Liberal) was re-elected.

Arran-quay—Mr. Joseph M'Cann (Radical) was re-elected.

North City Ward—Sir T. O'Brien (Radical) was re-elected without opposition.

Trinity Ward—Mr. Michael Egan (Radical) was re-elected without opposition, in room of Mr. Hugh Kelly, who retired.

Royal Exchange Ward—Mr. Joseph Casson was re-elected without opposition.

South Dock Ward—Mr. Robert Garde Durdin, was re-elected without opposition.

MANSION HOUSE.

The election was held at Mr. William Fanagan's job and cloth establishment, 54, Aungier-street. Mr. Martin Cooke was the outgoing councillor, and he did not offer himself as a candidate for re-election.

William Graham, (Conservative) farming implement manufacturer, Smithfield, and Mr. Michael Carey, (Radical) president of the Licensed Grocer's and Vintner's Society. Alderman Moylan presided, and the returning officers were Messrs. Mordant and Downs. The election was vigorously contested, and the polling kept up with great energy on both sides. At 4o'clock the poll was declared, and when the numbers were as follows:—

For Graham,	...	...	153.
" Carey,	...	...	127.
Majority,	...	...	26.

Mr. Graham, in thanking the electors, said:—Fellow citizens and electors of this most highly, influential and respectable ward, I have not sufficient language at my command to return you my most sincere thanks for the highly honourable position in which you have been pleased to place me as one of your representatives in the municipal council of the city of Dublin. (Hear, hear.) I trust that any portion of my time which may be spent in corporate affairs, will be devoted entirely to your interests, and that of my fellow citizens in general, and to the improvement of the city at large. I firmly believe, that no Corporation in existance requires reforming more than the present Corporation. The most lamentable fire in Kildare-street was a proof of it, when the bodies of their fellow creatures were consumed, and there was not as much as a ladder, fire escape, or sufficient supply of water. (Hear, hear.) I have always been of opinion that the Corporation of Dublin, should be comprised of business mercantile men of business to attend to, who after doing their public business in the Corporation, would have their own business to attend to and perform. In place of that, I regret to say, that the chief of our corporation is occupied by idle sectarian discussions and local agitation. As far as my humble efforts go I shall endeavour to prevent the introduction of such topics. The citizens themselves were to blame when they did not return to the council respectable mercantile men, instead of placing in the Corporation every pettifogging attorney who chose to present himself. At the same time, I will say that if politics should find their way into the Corporation you will find me standing firmly to the principles which I have ever advocated. (Applause.) I shall endeavour to measure out to every man the same measure which I would wish to have measured out to myself. These are my doctrines, and let there be no mistake they are the doctrines which I will advocate in the Corporation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Michael Carey returned thanks, in an able speech to the burgesses who had strenuously supported him, and voted in vindication of their principles.

Graham was an honourable and respectable man, and though he had defeated him (Mr. Carey) he did not regard it as an ignominious defeat, for he was proud of the names and the numbers which had come forward to support him. (Hear, hear.) He defended the Corporation from an observation of Mr. Graham's in reference to a supply of water as the recent Kildare-street fire, and stated that the Corporation had been for a considerable time making great exertions to obtain for the city a pure and adequate supply of water. (Hear, hear). Mr. Carey, commented severely upon the conduct of those who should have supported him, who were not content with turning their backs upon him and their principles, but had absolutely voted for his opponent. He had been for close on fifty years a resident of the ward, and during that time he defied any one to place his finger upon any act of his could sully his reputation. (Applause).

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Alderman Moylan, for his conduct in presiding.

Alderman Moylan in returning thanks, took occasion to refer to the efforts of the Corporation to obtain a pure supply of water.

The proceedings then terminated.

ROTUNDO.

The election for this ward took place in the Rotundo. Alderman Hudson presided.

The candidates were, Mr. Arthur Baker, the retiring councillor, and Mr. Thomas Mathews. At four o'clock the numbers were:—

Baker	...	...	147.
Mathews	...	...	117.
Majority	...	...	30.

MOUNTJOY WARD.

The contest in this ward was between Mr. Samuel Eakins, Conservative, and Mr. Richard Keatinge Liberal.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR presided—

The election closed at four o'clock, when his Lordship reported the following result:—For Mr. Eakins, 180; for Mr. Keatinge, 211. Majority for Mr. Keatinge, 31.

Mr. Keatinge then said it was his duty to return thanks for the manner in which the election had been conducted, and for the majority which had been exhibited in his favour, and as that of the Mountjoy Ward. That was the third time he had appeared before the electors of the ward since he entered the Corporation, and he was allowed that his conduct had met their entire approval.

Mr. Eakins then presented himself, but was received with shouts, hisses, and every species of clamorous opposition.

The Lord Mayor endeavoured three times to get him a hearing, but was not listened to.

Mr. Eakins then offered a few observations, in which he said he thanked the gentlemen who had supported him.

He had only ten days to canvass the ward, while his opponents had two months. Under these circumstances he could not consider this a defeat. He then retired in a protest against the voting papers of Mr. Keatinge which, he said, were informal, and not according to the statute.

NORTH DOCK WARD.

In this ward Mr. Peter Paul M'Swiney opposed the re-election of Mr. Thomas H. Tracey—both Radicals. As will be seen by the result of the polling, the contest was a very close one.

Alderman MARTIN presided.

At four o'clock, at the close of the poll, the figures stood thus:—

Mr. M'Swiney	...	...	169
Mr. Tracey	...	...	168
Majority for M'Swiney	...	...	1

Mr. M'Swiney was accordingly declared duly elected to represent the ward in the Town Council.

Alderman Martin, who presided as chairman, said an "objection" had been handed into the return of Mr. M'Swiney, which he (chairman) should, of course, hold.

Mr. M'Swiney returned thanks to the burgesses of the ward, for the position in which they, by their votes, had placed him. He said he felt the honour to be the greater when he remembered the great respectability of the ward he had been elected to represent, and also when he considered that, although opposed by a professional man in a ward where there were so many gentlemen of his calling, still he had been voted for by many of those same persons. Mr. M'Swiney concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman and assessors.

Mr. Tracey remarked that six years ago he had been elected as the representative of this ward, and that during that time he had always strenuously opposed increase in taxation; he had contested the present election solely for the purpose of sustaining his principles. Mr. M'Swiney had reason to be proud of his majority of "one," but he (Mr. Tracey) would boldly assert that amongst the persons who had voted for him that day one man had voted in contravention of the statute. He boldly asserted that fact, and expressed his determination to follow the matter up. Mr. Tracey declined to second the vote of thanks proposed by Mr. M'Swiney.

The proceedings then terminated.

The election for the Fitzwilliam Ward will be held this day, Mr. John Martin being the councillor who retires.

HISTORICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY—THE SESSION OF 1860-1.

The opening meeting of this society was held last evening at its new rooms, 32, Great Brunswick-street. Amongst those present were—Lord Talbot de Malahide; Robert Andrews, Esq. Q.C., LL.D.; Dr George F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.; Peter Barlow, Esq.; Dr Hare; Dr H H Stewart, M.R.I.A.; S M Geoghegan, Esq.; William Acheson, Esq. T.C.; Walter C O'Brien, Esq.; Charles Kingsley, Esq.; R W Gamble, Esq. barrister; Wm Barlow, Esq.; R H Jephson, Esq.; J Clibborn, Esq; R F Cholcey, Esq; W T Young, Esq; J J Moore, Esq; Edwin Hayes, Esq; J H Mortimer, Esq; A D Kennedy, Esq; W Daly, Esq, and J A Maxwell, Esq, hon sec.

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE occupied the chair.

Mr. Daly, secretary, read the report from the Managing Committee, from which it appeared that the society is in a very flourishing condition; that the members have increased; and that the past session of the society has been one of the most successful since its foundation in 1844. The number of attendances during the session was 346, and the number of visiters who attended was 1,076.

Mr. W. T. Young, the auditor of the society, then read the inaugural address, which was a most able and instructive composition, and was listened to with marked attention by a numerous auditory. The learned gentleman dwelt upon the influences of literature upon society, as tending to elevate the general tone of the age. The address will be published by the society. At the close of his address, Mr. Young was very warmly applauded.

Dr. Shaw then came forward and moved a vote of thanks to the auditor for the very able address he had delivered, and to the gentleman who filled the institution, and spoke of the advantages conferred upon its members. He referred to the fact that this was the first occasion on which an inaugural address had been delivered by one of the working members of the society, and he was proud, as a vice-president of the society, of the success which had attended such a proceeding.

Mr. Barlow, Vice-president, seconded the motion of a vote of thanks to Mr. Young.

The motion was put by the chair, and spoke of it as a great pleasure in adding his testimony as to the great ability which had been displayed by Mr. Young in his address.

The motion was carried by acclamation,

Mr. R. W. Gamble then proposed a vote of thanks to the vice-presidents, for the solicitude they had evinced in the welfare of the society.

Mr. Acheson, T.C., seconded the motion, and spoke of the great progress which the society had made within the last few years, and said he felt proud of his connection with the society from its foundation.

Carried unanimously.

Dr. Andrews, Q.C., in replying to this resolution on behalf of the vice-presidents, expressed his regret that circumstances had prevented his attending the meetings of the society as often as he would desire, and that he felt it his duty to say that he had never been present upon any occasion without deriving advantage and pleasure. He thought it was but proper that those who had successfully trodden the thorny path of life should come forward at their leisure to lend their countenance and assistance to those who were endeavouring to follow in the same honourable track.

Mr. Stewart, Mr. Kingsley, and Mr. Hayes, also addressed the meeting, after which the proceedings should take the second chair.

A vote of thanks to Lord Talbot was then proposed by Dr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Greer, and carried with acclamation.

Lord Talbot de Malahide, in returning thanks, said he felt no ordinary pleasure in attending the meeting that session and presiding over it. He congratulated the society on the spread that the institution was now daily directed to the conduct of the local police on the day of the discovery of the murder, the facts which formed the basis of the inquiry having been for the first time made public during the recent proceedings of Mr. Saunders. With respect to the irregularity of the court held by that gentleman there can be no doubt, but it was generally considered that its grossly unconstitutional and un-English character might be excused on the ground that the subject of the investigation was equally directed to the conduct of the local police on the day of the discovery of the murder, the facts which formed the basis of the inquiry having been for the first time made public during the recent proceedings of Mr. Saunders. With respect to the irregularity of the court held by that gentleman there can be no doubt, but it was generally considered that its grossly unconstitutional and un-English character might be excused on the ground that the gentlemen who presided over it would perhaps blunder into some facts which might serve as a clue to the elucidation of the mystery, the clearing up of which had already baffled the astuteness of so many inquirers. It will be remembered that during one of the sittings of Mr. Saunders's court of *pie poudre*, Watts, a policeman of the Wiltshire division, made an extraordinary statement to the effect that on the day of the discovery of the murdered boy, and during the search which was made throughout Mr. Kent's house, he found secreted in the kitchen flue a "night-shirt" extensively stained with blood; that it was tied up in paper; that upon finding it he showed it to the Superintendent Foley, of the Trowbridge police, who was in the charge of the premises; that accompanied by Dallamore, another policeman, also of the Trowbridge division, they proceeded to a stable a short distance from the house to examine the garment; that the lower part of it was very much stained, and that there were patches of blood upon it in different parts of the shirt at hand. Superintendent Foley and Dallimore, the policeman, were interrogated by Mr Saunders, and their statement was to the effect that the garment had been shown to Mr. Stapleton, the surgeon, who stated that the stains were in no way connected with the murder; that they returned it to the place where it was found; that two policemen were sent to the house in the evening, supposed to be for the purpose of washing whether any person might come to take the secreted parcel away, or "attempt to destroy anything;" and that they have never since that time seen this night-dress.

This very remarkable statement, for the first time made public, naturally caused some attention to be directed to the subject. Some of the magistrates of Trowbridge communicated with the police authorities in London, and they were told to take none of the statements for granted, but to test the truth of each as far as could be made. The suggestion was promptly acted upon, and there has been a private one, but the result of the inquiry has been very curious conduct on the part of the Wiltshire police, in connection with the investigation, on being communicated with by the Mr. Stapleton, stated most distinctly that this garment was not submitted to him; that he saw a night-dress, but that it belonged to the elder Miss Kent, and was found, as he understood, by the police in her bed-room, and not secreted in the kitchen flue; that this was the only article of dress brought to him; and that it was to this, and this only, that he referred. The flue in which the parcel was found belongs to a "hot plate" used in the kitchen. There are holes in the top of this plate, on which saucepans or kettles are placed, and the flue runs back from one of these holes. The cook states that she lighted the fire in this stove, as usual, at seven o'clock on the morning of the murder. That fire was let out at nine o'clock after the breakfast had been prepared; and that the parcel could not have been there during that time, as it would have prevented the fire from burning by stopping up the draught. The policeman Watts says that it was not until ten o'clock on the morning of the murder that the search through the house was decided upon; and that he found the parcel about five o'clock in the afternoon. That Superintendent Foley considered this night-dress stained with blood, found in the house in which a murder had been committed during the night, secreted in a kitchen flue, a trifling or unimportant mat

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A correspondent, dating Paris, Saturday evening, says :—

"The *Moniteur* this morning confirms to a certain extent the rumours of Ministerial changes which have been current for the last few days. Singularly enough it is M. Fould, the report of whose resignation was on all sides considered as highly improbable, who resigns the post of Minister of State, to which for eight long years he had shown such docility to the will of his Imperial master. His successor is our old acquaintance, M. Walewski, who, it may be surmised without being taxed with rashness, will not prove more reluctant to countersign any decree that the Emperor may think fit to promulgate than his predecessor. The *Patrie*, by the way of consoling us for the loss of M. Fould, intimates that the Emperor will not lose the advantage of M. Fould's valuable counsels, as that gentleman still remains a member of the Privy Council of the Empire.

A great many reasons are assigned for the retirement of M. Fould, all more or less wide of the mark. The favourite version is that which represents his excellency (who, as you are aware, is the head of one of the large Jewish banking firms in Paris) as opposed to the generally revolutionary policy of the Emperor, and particularly so to the spoliation of the Pope. M. Walewski, it is hinted, will be troubled by no such scruples.

The principal subject of conversation to-day is the intention which the Emperor is said to entertain of playing off the Liberal party against his clerical enemies, whose numbers and influence seem to excite apprehension in high quarters, by granting certain reforms, which lead sanguine people to imagine that the reign of liberty is at hand, and that arbitrary rule and oppression will disappear for ever. The event will show what foundation there may be for these fond anticipations. It is affirmed that the Corps Legislatif will be the first public body to benefit by the change—not that the members will cease to draw their £400 a year from the Treasury, or that they will cease to be Government nominees—but that henceforth the papers will be allowed to publish their proceedings. Another version is, that the intended relaxation of the iron rule which has weighed upon the country for the last few years is to be used as the means of agitation for the annexation of the Rhine. It is pointed out that the military preparations now going on bear out this view; and as a warlike symptom it is reported that Algeria is to be reorganised, with Marshal Malakoff as viceroy, in such a way as to be independent of the mother country in the event of communications being cut off by a naval war. I transmit all these reports for no more than they are worth, merely observing that they are not current at the Bourse, and the usual gossip shops; they are circulated and meet with some credence in official and diplomatic quarters, and even those who, like myself, are disposed to regard them with suspicion cannot shut their eyes to the fact that something extraordinary is brewing.

"The *Patrie* has the following:—

"It is asserted that other ministerial modifications are contemplated, and that they will very shortly appear in the *Moniteur*. It is also asserted that important modifications are about to be introduced into the organisation of the Corps Legislatif, which would be assimilated to our old assemblies."

The news given by one of our contemporaries that Francis II. had burst a blood-vessel is not noticed in the papers by the French journals. Neither is it mentioned by the telegraph which announces that he had requested the *corps diplomatique* to leave Gaeta and proceed to Rome.

THE AUSTRIANS IN ITALY.

Private letters from Venetia publish some details respecting the number of Austrian troops in the Quadrilateral and Venetia.

Austria has at the present moment in Venetia an army of 130,000 men, divided into four corps. The first commanded by General Count Stadion, guards the Mincio line, and has its head-quarters at Verona. The second, commanded by Archduke Ernest of Austria, guards the line of the Etsch (Adige), and has its head-quarters at Vicenza. The third, under command of General Prince of Hesse, watches the Lower Po, and is encamped between Rovigo and Legnago; its head-quarters are at Padua. The fourth corps, commanded by Archduke Albert of Austria, is intrusted with the defence of the city and province of Venice, and the Venetian coast from the point of Maestra to the mouth of the Tagliamento.

The army is on a full war footing, and possesses an immense *materiel* of artillery, consisting entirely of rifled cannon. The cavalry at present does not exceed 6,000, but it is to be increased to 10,000.

Independently of these forces, Austria possesses another army of 150,000 men, which occupies a very extended line, and which has as its principal points of concentration Brixen, Klagenfurt, Laybach, Trieste, Fiume, and Cattaro. Austria has thus an army of 280,000 men to defend her various possessions in Upper Italy and on the Adriatic.

Austria, it is asserted, will not take the offensive, but she expects to be attacked in the spring, and she feels the struggle will be a terrible one. The Italians, more numerous and better organised than in 1848, will have a fleet superior to hers, and, moreover, they count upon the assistance of a powerful ally in Hungary. These will render the chances of the war more equal, and may, by shifting the scene of action, to a certain extent weaken the advantages offered by the fortress of the Quadrilateral.

VENETIA.

The Austrian Gazette publishes the following proclamation, which is being distributed among the people on the Central Committee of Venice to the Venetian Sailors.

Venice, Oct. 25, 1860.

Sailors of the Venetian coast—The time is come for you also to do your country good service. Whether you are in the Merchant service, or serve against your will on board the Austrian ships, you cannot but see how degrading is your position. The Austrian fleet is no longer that which was called *Royal Venetian*, and had both Italian sailors and Italian officers. Now Germans alone command, while the unhappy Italian sailors are obliged to serve under the stick. The Italian fleet, which you have heard thundering beneath Ancona, will also soon cover poor Venice; and in this fleet alone should you serve. Venice has neither navigation, nor trade, nor money to pay her sailors, and she can do nothing for them till she is made free. For this reason even merchant seamen had better serve on board Neapolitan Anconese, and Genoese steamers, under the tricoloured flag, so as to return as conquerors to their own country and assure the liberty and prosperity of Venice. Sound, at least, in the young men and men experienced among you to represent us in the Italian navy, as so many do in the armies of Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi. When Italy is free we will return to our arsenals and yards—we will have a numerous war fleet, on board of which the sailor of Venice shall win honour as in the palmy days of Venice; and we will have merchant ships to engage the commerce of the Adriatic which shall enrich us. Venetian ships shall fill the ports of the East, and comfort shall again be enjoyed by the sailors' families. Italy expects much from the bold seamen of the Venetian coasts—from you who for so long made the Lion of St. Marc respected and feared. Long live Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy! Long live Garibaldi! Long live Admiral Persano, the conqueror of Ancona! Free Venice for ever!

A private correspondence in the *Patrie* contains some interesting details as to the military force which Austria can bring into the field in the event of an attack upon Venetia. The army now in Venetia consists of 130,000 men, divided into four corps. The first, commanded by Count Stadion, defends the line of the Mincio, and has its headquarters at Verona. The second, commanded by the Archduke Ernest, defends the line of the Adige, its head quarters being at Vincenza. The third, under the Prince of Hesse, defends the line of the Lower Po, and is encamped between Rovigo and Legnano, with Padua for its head-quarters. The fourth, commanded by the Archduke Albert, is entrusted with the defence of Venice and the line between the point of the Maestra and the mouth of the Tagliamento. This army is placed upon a war footing, and has a powerful artillery, consisting almost entirely of rifled cannon. The cavalry, which it is intended shall number 10,000, at present does not exceed 6,000 sabres.

A second army of 150,000 men occupies a line having for its principal central points Brixen, Klagenfurt, Laybach, Trieste, Fiume, and Cattaro. Thus Austria has an army of about 300,000 men ready for the threatened attack.

The *Patrie* observes upon the foregoing :—

Austria will not assume the offensive, but she expects to be attacked in the spring, and she knows how terrible will be the struggle. The Italians being numerous, and better organised than in 1848, will have a fleet far superior to her own, and, moreover, they reckon upon a powerful diversion in their favour on the part of Hungary. These facts will equalise the chances of war, and in changing the scene of hostilities they will lessen the advantages which the quadrilateral fortresses present to Austria.

AFFAIRS OF NAPLES.

(FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAILY NEWS).

There have returned from Gaeta the 1,010 Garibaldian soldiers who have been there as prisoners of war since the 13th September and the 1st October. They have been treated as the vilest malefactors, kept in the prisons set apart for thieves, allowed only a piece of black bread and five grani in money a-day ; but the five grani were of no use to them, for there was nothing to buy. The only thing which they got to eat with the bread was the coarsest sort of beans, such as are given to horses, and they had always to sleep on the ground. They have returned in perfect rags, most of them without shoes, and with their trousers torn. They recount that the greatest insults to which they have been exposed have been received in the villages and towns which they traversed on their return—at Sessa, Molo di Gaeta, and Gaeta, where the common people reviled them as thieves, *canaille*, and even spat on them in their way through. In Gaeta itself the lower classes crowded round them for the purpose of loading them with abuse and execrations. During the last days spent by them within Gaeta they had an opportunity of seeing the bombs discharged from the Piedmontese camp falling within the walls. Outside Gaeta they saw about 20,000 men, and there are from 8,000 to 10,000 within the walls. The soldiers on the outside are allowed a galletta, or cake, and nine grani a day, but to them, as well as their prisoners, the nine grani are useless, because they have no opportunity of spending them. One of these corps visited to surrender to Cialdini, but he refused, saying that he would only treat for the surrender of the entire garrison, but not for that of a separate corps. These soldiers, having become a prey to hunger, got disbanded, and prowled in all directions over the country, and in consequence orders have now been given to Cialdini, that these wretched creatures are to be allowed to capitulate from a mere sense of humanity, in order that they may not die of absolute starvation. After this fashion King Francis II. treats his troops. The 1,010 Royalist prisoners of war, who were sent to Gaeta in exchange for the released Garibaldians, have not been allowed even to enter the fortress, and, like the others, remain outside the walls, there to endure the pangs of hunger. It was no easy matter to rake together 1,010 Royalist soldiers of Naples willing to return to Gaeta under the command of the Bourbons, especially as regards the officers, who are now beginning to form some idea of how the wind is blowing. An army clothier here has had the order given him to make 5,000 Hungarian uniforms for a separate Hungarian corps, of which the nucleus will be furnished by the body that served under Garibaldi. The streets are now regularly patrolled day and night by Sardinian troops. Every day also deputations from Sicily and Calabria wait upon King Victor Emmanuel. His answers are very curt, and not always very intelligible. In Sicily it is not yet positively known when he will set out on his progress through the island.

If the Neapolitans have had no separate and special decrees, they have had one very important State paper, in the report addressed by the new Lieutenant-General of the country, Signor Farini, respecting the spirit in which the whole country must be governed, and in which all separate and special decrees must be framed. I give you in full this remarkable document ; and shall only add, that it is to be hoped, in the interests of Italy, that Farini may carry out his administrative programme :—

"Your Majesty has been pleased to entrust to me the government of these noble provinces at the solemn moment when they are entering, even on political and social accounts, into that common Italian life to which they contributed, in all ages, a large share of intellectual glory.

"In fulfilling the task with which I have been honoured I shall be guided by the maxims which your Majesty has expressed in your manifestoes—maxims which have been for the whole nation the inviolable programme of Italian monarchy. I shall take for my model those modes of government which, with the applause of civilised nations, and with the glory of such marvellous results, have been realised in your ancient provinces, which feel especially grateful, because these modes have proved instrumental in working out the liberation of Italy.

"The Italians know well, Sire, how that authority is exercised which is invested with your name. Your Government calls to its aid liberty and civilisation, because our country will be the more speedily prosperous and strong the greater the moral and social progress of the population. At the same time it is the constant effort of your Government to renew throughout all Italy military traditions and to revive the military spirit, which is not only an element of strength, but even of moral education, because it attempers nations to the virtues of discipline and to the performance of duty.

"But the establishment of a liberal and civilised Government is not the sole object which the Italians at the present day should strive to attain. They must likewise endeavour to bind together in an united State the scattered members of the common Italian family.

"The life of Italy has been variously divided according to the sad calamities of our history; but the separate provinces became, by the natural vigour of the race, so many glorious centres of civilisation and of moral traditions. The long existence of the ancient States of Italy created many special interests. These traditions and these interests must be respected in all that does not run counter to or weaken Italian unity.

"Italy, which is conscious of its inability to find peace and lasting prosperity except when united under your dynasty, is warned by a provident instinct to preserve the traditional development of its local life as a guarantee of civilisation and of liberty against the usurpation of a preponderating civilisation.

"This double aim of Italian policy is nowhere so conspicuous as in the Neapolitan provinces, both on account of the importance of the State which they combined to form, on account of the strong centralisation by which they were governed, and likewise from their being represented by a splendid capital, one of the most fully populated and illustrious of European cities.

"In this condition of affairs it appears evident that if the Government, which is established in the name and by the authority of your Majesty, is soon to be guided by those supreme principles now animating your civilised monarchy, the final settlement of these provinces, in the general reconstitution of Italy, legally belongs to the decisions and deliberations of the Parliament representing the nation.

"It will not be impossible for the intelligence and the practical common sense of the Italians to frame institutions by which the great provinces of Italy remain free in the administration of their special interests, while still remaining closely linked in strong representation of the State.

"By means of similar institutions, patriotism and civil energy can always manifest themselves in the triple sphere of the State, of the province, and of the city ; and the various capitals of Italy will have in splendour and proportion as the common national life shall be everywhere rendered more vigorous and efficacious.

"Such is the task reserved to the Italian Parliament, and which that Parliament alone can fulfil, because it alone is the supreme representative of the general will, and because in a country fully governed it is but right that the Government should leave to freedom the merit and the honour of having given to the nation its fundamental institutions.

"The authority entrusted to me by your Majesty will be exerted with the chief purpose of making the necessary preparations, in order that, as early as possible, these provinces may be conveniently settled by the solemn act of election.

"It will be my duty in the meantime to give fresh security to material and moral order, which have not suffered so much from the natural effect of the political changes as from the evil and corrupting effect of the Government just overthrown. The public feeling of the justice and honesty of the Government will be strengthened by the certain guarantee of liberty and of publicity, which do not remove but increase the strength of a reforming administration. Great are the wants of a country where mere material interests have been neglected in order to have better opportunities of preventing intellectual and moral development. Many of these wants can be promptly met ; many other benefits must be looked for from the spontaneous effect of new institutions, from liberty and from the active virtues of the people. I shall soon and diligently study the plans for the great public works, and for the roads which must facilitate communications, and revive agricultural industry. I shall study the means by which public and popular instruction is to be reformed, and which has the power of uniting in closer communion the various classes of society, and I shall direct my thoughts to the consideration of public charity, which does not deserve the name unless it imparts to the poor along with bread moral education and the sentiment of human dignity.

"I should not be the worthy interpreter of the intentions of your Majesty if, whilst respecting all consciences and all honest reforms, I did not animate my Government with that spirit of moderation which by